The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,926—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1883.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON via Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare via Modane and Paris, will shortly be issued in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, at the following rates:—

First class.....Rs. 750.
Second class.....Rs. 460.

Return Tickets to and from London by the same route:—

AVAILABLE FOR THREE MONTHS.
First class.....Rs. 1,150.
Second class.....Rs. 690.

AVAILABLE FOR SIX MONTHS.
First class.....Rs. 1,270.
Second class.....Rs. 760.

The journey from Bombay to London by this route occupies 13 days.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

N. B.—The above arrangement will commence as soon as Quarantine is removed at Brindisi.

Bombay, 21st November, 1883.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1883.
THAMES.....	4101	750	W.D Anderson	FRIDAY. 7th Dec.
CATHAY.....	2983	500	W.M. Hobbie	..14th "
VERONA.....	3116	600	G. W. Atkinson	..21st "
BOKHARA.....	2932	500	H. Weighell	..28th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Suez.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1883.
BRINDISI.....	3515	500	J. Orman	..14th Dec.
ASSAM.....	3041	500	E. Ashdown	..28th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, November 6, 1883.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S
UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th and on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and vice versa.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To ALL PORTS OF ITALY.		To MARSEILLES.	
I Class ...£ 500	including	I Class ...£ 520	including
II do..... 340	wines.	II do. 330	wines.
III do..... 150	With food.	III do. 155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free; under 10 years, half fare. Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other first-class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

RINA, on Saturday ..... 1st Dec. 1883
INGAPORE to sail on or about the 15th of Dec. 1883

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo-bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available 17 days.

From Genoa,	I Class	Calais Route,	£ 95	Brighton Route	£ 0
"	..11	do.	do.	.. 70	do.	.. 8
From Naples,	I	do.	do.	.. 145	do.	.. 0
"	..11	do.	do.	.. 105	do.	.. 3

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, October 16, 1883.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.
REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS
TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer CHANDERNAGOR, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th December. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines. Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail).....1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe .....1st class " 5 18 1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket. For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st June, 1883.

CITY LINE.

THE first-class steamer CITY OF VENICE, 3,207 tons, will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about 7th December. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins, Baths, Punkahs, &c., with every comfort for passengers.

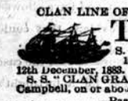
This vessel is well known as a favourite passenger ship from Calcutta, and has very superior accommodation for a large number of first-class passengers. No others taken.

For further particulars, apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th November, 1883.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS TO LIVERPOOL.



THE following sailings have been arranged:—

S. S. "CLAN DRUMMOND," 3,000 tons, 100 A. L., Commander Beer, on or about 12th December, 1883.

S. S. "CLAN GRANT," 3,600 tons, 100 A. L., Commander Campbell, on or about 20th December 1883.

Passage Money Rs. 450.

For futher particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

ombay, 16th November, 1883.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVIC BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following are the probable sailings:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Name.	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	Sailing About 1883.
s.s. VICTORIA ...	3,242	480	John Craig....	6th Dec.
s.s. BRITANNIA..	3,079	400	F. Blight.....	22nd "
s.s. HISPANIA....	3,396	500	J. Laird.....12th	Jan. 1884.
s.s. NUBIA.....	3,550	500	T. Knox.....26th	"
s.s. PERSIA.....	3,550	500	R. Hutchison ..6th	Feb.
s.s. ROUMANIA..	3,396	500	J. Harris.....15th	"

FOR MEDITERRANEAN. 1883.

s.s. AUSTRALIA. 2,250 470 ..... 13th Dec.

To be followed by other 1st class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* passengers an Agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th Oct., 1883.

PASSAGES booked by P. and O. Co. and other Lines, free of charge, and full particulars of Rates and Sailings furnished on application.

HAND-BOOKS for Homeward Passengers also supplied.

KING, KING AND CO.

August 1, 1883.

INDIAN TRANSIT AND GENERAL SHIPPING FORWARDING CUSTOM HOUSE,
AND
OVERLAND PARCELS AGENCY.
OFFICES—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO. have the honour to inform Residents at outstations that they are prepared to undertake the Landing, Shipping, Clearing, and Transiting Goods, Parcels, and Packages of all description, to and from all parts of the Globe, with economy and speedy despatch:—Engagements of Passages—General Supplies for Mess and Domestic Consumption and Agency Business generally.

N. V. C. & Co. having had considerable experience in this special Branch of Business, can with confidence tender their services to the public.

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS THROUGHOUT THE PRESIDENCY.

YARN-DYED KHAKEE DRILL

THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, Cawnpore, have now a large stock of the above material of the fastest possible colour and of the regulation shade.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY,
M[illegible] RS. BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 5th December, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PUNJAUB," 1,080 tons, on TUESDAY, 4th December, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Feo, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

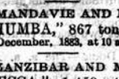
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on SATURDAY, 8th December, 1883, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on 6th December, 1883.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th November, 1883. Agents.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY.
WATCHMAKERS TO THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IMPORTANT TO  SHIP CAPTAINS.

Chronometers Cleaned,
Chronometers Repaired,
Chronometers Rated,*
Chronometers given on Hire,*
Sextants Adjusted
Index and Horizon Glasses Re-silvered.
Agates Replaced in Compasses,
Barometer Tubes Replaced, &c., &c.

Only the most experienced and thoroughly competent European Assistants employed in this branch, and all Repairs executed by us are guaranteed to be equal to best London workmanship.

* We take our Rates from an Astronomical Regulator of the highest standard, giving a mean variation of 1,4 seconds per month.

** A few thoroughly reliable instruments with splendid Rates always ready for delivery.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

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SPANISH GRAPES.
Cash Re. 1 per pound.
TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DRY CHAMPAGNE IN
MAGNUMS,
HEIDSIECK'S MONOPOLE.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CHINA
BREAKFAST AND TEA SERVICES,
White with gold lines, Cash Rs. 55 per set.
White with blue, green, and maroon borders, Cash Rs. 46 per set.

Full details on application to
TREACHER & CO., Limited.

TREACHER'S
IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

A COMBINATION of the fluid extract of Sarsaparilla prepared with the greatest care from the Red Jamaica Root and Iodide of Potassium, combining the active properties of Sarsaparilla with those of the Iodide. It is specially recommended as an Alterative and Blood-purifier.

Per bottle Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 Cash.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REAL LOCH-FYNE HERRINGS
PREPARED AND CURED ON
THE
FIRTH OF CLYDE
Expressly for the Undersigned.
Kegs containing about 5½ doz. Fish ...Cash Rs. 6
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DISSECTING, ENTOMOLOGICAL,
AND
TAXIDERMY INSTRUMENTS.

Dissecting No. 1. Set containing
Scalpels. | Spring Forceps.
Chain Hooks. | Scissors.
In case, Rs. 8 cash.

No. 2 set consisting of
Scalpels. | Scissors.
Chain Hooks. | Blow-pipe.
Spring Forceps. | Suture Needles.
In Mahogany case, lock and key, Rs. 16 cash.

BIRD STUFFING INSTRUMENTS.
Complete set consisting of
Scalpels. | Forceps.
Gouges. | Scissors.
In case, Rs. 20 cash.

ENTOMOLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Sets in Ivory handles consisting of knives, spring forceps, and scissors in morocco case .....Rs. 9 cash.

TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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NEW BOOKS.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1884.
'XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS.

	Rs.	a.
Emerson's Essays.....	3	4
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The Navy List, October, 1883.....	2	0
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A Child of Nature; by R. Buchanan.....	1	4
Barbara Heathcote's Trial; by Miss Carey ...	3	12
Blacksmith and Scholar; by M. & F. Collins..	1	4
The Village Comedy do. ...	1	4
Sweet Anne Page do. ...	1	4
A Fight with Fortune do. ...	1	4
A Simpleton; by Charles Reade.....	1	4
Judy's Annual for 1884.....	0	10
Bow Bells Almanac for 1884.....	0	6
Cassell's do. " ...	0	6
Illustrated London do. " ...	0	10
Hood's Comic do. " ...	0	10
Nathaniel Hawthorne's Works.....	4	12

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
26, Meadow-street.
1st Dec. 1883.

OLD GLENLIVET.

THIS WHISKY is a blend from some of the most noted Distilleries in Scotland, and is guaranteed to consist of Pure Malt Spirit only. It is thoroughly matured, very mellow, and entirely free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.

As large holders of the different kinds from which the Blend is made, we are in a position to allow the various distillings to become thoroughly amalgamated before being bottled, an advantage which consumers of the article will readily appreciate.

TREACHER and Co. feel that it would be an insult to the intelligence of their constituents to put forward Chemical Analysis and Medical Reports regarding this "Fine Old Spirit," as, however, gratifying these may be in themselves, they are obviously useless as affording a guarantee that the Spirit offered is the same as that commented upon.

TREACHER and Co. consider that the proper test of excellence of any article consists in the demand for it, and judged by that standard, the fact that the sale of their "Fine Old Glenlivet" has increased more than tenfold during the past three years, and continues monthly to increase, may be accepted as conclusive proof of its character and value.

Per 1 dozen case.....Cash Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

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BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, STATIONERS AND NEWSAGENTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS OF
DRUGS, Patent Medicines, Wines, Spirits, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Chemical and Scientific Apparatus, Fancy Articles, etc., etc., etc.
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY DISPENSED.

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MEADOW-STREET AND HUMMUM-STREET, FORT,
AND
OPPOSITE JUMAH MUSJID.
POONA ESTABLISHMENT:
EAST-STREET.

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BOMBAY.

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THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

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Dry Water-colours.
Moist do. in pans.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.
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Moist do.
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Sable do.
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UNMOUNTED, 8 by 6½, Rs. 15 PER DOZEN, 100 FOR Rs. 100.

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CHRISTY MINSTREL TROUPES.

BANJOS.
From Rs. 5 to Rs. 75.
Send for detailed list, Post free.

PICCOLOS. Rs. a.

Cocoawood, with six German-silver Keys and Slide Head, in D, or G. in Plush-lined Mahogany Box 20 0
Ebony ditto ditto in D. in Paper Box ... 10 0

NIGGER WIGS.

Each Rs. 4, Rs. 5, Rs. 6, and 7 0

NIGGER BONES.

Per set.... ... ... 2 0
Ditto ditto Ebony 2 8
A substitute for Bones, the Distinct 1 0

TAMBOURINES,
WITH SCREWED PARCHMENT HEADS.

Six jingles, 12 inches in diameter 9 0
" " 11 " " 6 0
Three " 9 " " with tacked head 3 0
" " " Electro-plated metal hoop... 10 0

CASTANETS.

Ebony, per set 2 8

TRIANGLES AND STRIKERS.

Rs. 4, Rs. 6, Rs. 8, and 12 0

GERMAN BELL ACCORDIONS.

At Rs. 15, Rs. 20, and 22 0

MODELS OF VIOLINS.

Straduarius, Guernarius, Amati, &c., Rs. 25 to 120 0

Each Violin is supplied with a bow and extra set of Strings, and a Box of Rosin, in Plush lined Blackwood Case, complete.

Model of Gasparo da Salo, Inlaid Back and Carved Head, with two Bows, &c., &c., in Velvet-lined Blackwood Case, complete ... 75 0
Three-quarter sized Violins, complete with Bows and Cases ... ... at Rs. 25 and 35 0
Violin Strings, per set 1 8
Cheap Violins and Bow, not in cases, Rs. 25, Rs. 35, Rs. 45, and 55 0
Violin Bows, each Rs. 2-8 to 16 0
Set of Æolian Tuning Pipes for the Violin ... 6 0
Violin Cases, Rs. 8 to... ... ... 25 0

ENGLISH CONCERTINAS.

Rs. a.

English Treble Solo Concertina, Double-action, with 48 Keys, Full Compass, G to C three Octaves..... 50 0
No. 1.—Mahogany Instruments, superior, in Mahogany Box 65 0
No. 2.—Best finished Rosewood Instrument, the Keys bushed (*i.e.*, surrounded with cloth to prevent rattling), in Rosewood Box, an excellent Instrument 95 0
No. 3.—Best finished Rosewood Instrument, the keys bushed (*i.e.*, surrounded with cloth to prevent rattling), in Rose-wood Box, an excellent Instrument 120 0

FLAGEOLETS.

Cocoawood, in D. with Flute-head, six German-silver Keys and German-silver Tips, in Plush lined Mahogany Lock Box ... 25 0
Do. do. 2nd Quality ... 20 0
Brass Whistles...each Re. 0-8, 0-12, 1-0, 1-4, and 1 8
Nickel plated Whistles, each Rs. 2-4, 2-8, 3-4, and 3 8

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Rosewood Concertina, 20 keys, extra finish, in Mahogany Lock Box 35 0
Mahogany Concertina, 28 keys, in Mahogany Lock Box 40 0
Rosewood Concertina, 28 keys, in Mahogany Lock Box 45 0
Mahogany Concertina, 30 keys, in Mahogany Lock Box 45 0

FLUTES.

Concert Flute, in D., of Cocoawood, with 8 German-silver Keys and German-silver Tips, in lined Mahogany Lock Cases, Pratten's perfected model by Boosey and Co. ...100 0
Do. do. without lip plate ... 64 0
Do. do. 54 0
Do. do. 40 0
Do. do. Foreign make in Box 25 0
Cheaper Flutes, without Case, each Rs. 5, Rs. 10, Rs. 15, and 25 0

OUR NEW DETAILED CATALOGUE NOW READY, POST FREE.

S. ROSE & CO. 21, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS.

DIAMOND HALF-HOOP	RINGS.
DIAMOND CLUSTER	RINGS.
DIAMOND SOLITAIRE	RINGS
RUBY HALF-HOOP	RINGS.
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WEDDING PRESENTS, GOLD OR SILVER.
NEW AND REVISED ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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THE Company is constantly receiving fresh supplies of these excellent preparations and have seventy-three varieties in stock, being all those of which formulæ have been published.

Price Lists on application.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

ZOEDONE.

THE undersigned have been APPOINTED SOLE BOTTLERS for this Presidency.

Pints, Rs. 3 per dozen.

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KEMP AND Co., Ld.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING VIVONE.

MUSCATEL FLAVOUR.
NON-ALCOHOLIC.
SUPPLIED TO ALL THE CLUBS AND PLACES OF REFRESHMENT.
Quenches the desire for Alcoholic Stimulants.

Dozen Rs. 2-8. Two dozen and case Rs. 5-6.

KEMP & Co., Limited, BOMBAY.

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WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS,
SHIPPERS OF INDIAN DRUGS.
(Prize Medal 1873.)

GENERAL AND WHOLESALE PRICE LISTS FURNISHED ON RECEIPT OF CARD.

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MITHOFF'S HYGROSCOPES,

NEW and delicate instruments for indicating the aqueous saturation of the atmosphere. They are of eminent utility to industrialists, scientific men, and physicians.

4"	Dial, Ordinary Frame ...	... Rs.	15	0
5"	do., Lacquered Brass do.	,,	22	8
5"	do., do. do. do. with Thermometer, in Oak ...	,,	30	0
5"	do., Lacquered Brass, with Aneroid and Thermometer, in Oak.	,,	45	0
12"	do., Nickel Watch Frame ...	,,	22	8

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
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ELASTIC BELTS

IN a great variety of patterns and of every size.

BAYLEY'S LATEST PRIZE MEDAL BELT.
ALL SILK ELASTIC BELTS.
SILK ELASTIC AND WHALEBONE.
SILK ELASTIC LACING.
BELTS OF JEAN, COTTON, ELASTIC AND OTHER MATERIALS.

LADIES' SANITARY TOWELS,
Per packet of 1 doz., Re. 1-8.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay

THE UNION FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.
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WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS for this Company, and are now prepared to issue Marine Policies at best current Rates.

FINLAY, MUIR & CO., Agents.
Forbes-street, Bombay.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the construction of certain MASONRY WORKS of the NIRA CANAL in the Baramati and Sunsur sub-division.

Plans, specifications and conditions of contract can be seen at the Office of the Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Nira Canal, Virwady, near Shirwal, and any other information regarding the contract and blank forms of tender obtained on application.

Tenders will be received in duly sealed packets up to the 3rd January, 1884, at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Nira Canal, at Virwady, near Shirwal.

Acceptance of the tender will rest with the Executive Engineer on receipt of authority from the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject all tenders, and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any tender.

J. E. WHITING, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Nira Canal.

Executive Engineer's Office, Nira Canal, Virwady near Shirwal, 28th November, 1883.

T. DREWET, M.E.,
CONSULTING ENGINEER,
SURVEYOR AND VALUER,
ENGINEER'S GENERAL AGENT.
EXPERIMENTAL MACHINERY,
MECHANICAL DRAWING, TRACING, &c.
PLANS AND ESTIMATES PREPARED.
MACHINERY, &c., BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION,
WORK INSPECTED DURING PROGRESS,
HEAVY MACHINERY LANDED AND FORWARDED.
Mills and Factories of all kinds estimated and contracted
AGENTS FOR
Charles Jones, successor to the late J. Hodgart, inventor of HODGART'S PRESSES.
Messrs. Thwaites Brothers, Engineers, Vulcan Works, Bradford, Yorkshire.
Armitage's Vegetative, for removing or preventing scale and corrosion in Boilers.
MANGANITE PAINTS.
Universal non-conductant, for preventing loss of heat by radiation from exposed surfaces.
PENDULOUS BONKEY ENGINE.
26, Apollo-street.

IN FEBRUARY, 1884,
A NEW NOVEL will be commenced in
"THE OVERLAND MAIL,"
ENTITLED
"LOVE AND MONEY,"
By CHARLES READE,
Author of "It is never too late to Mend," "Hard Cash," "Foul Play," &c. &c.

THE EARLIER NUMBERS OF 1884
Will contain a short Story by
Miss MARY CECIL HAY,
ENTITLED
"MISSING,"
Author of "Old Myddleton's Money," "Hidden Perils," &c.

The Subscription to "The OVERLAND MAIL," including postage to India, *viâ* Brindisi, or to Ceylon, China, &c., *viâ* Brindisi or Marseilles, is £1 12s. 6d. per annum (2 Numbers), payable in advance.

NOTICES.

TEMPLE BAR.
GRAND CAFE AND RESTAURANT.
BILLIARDS!!!
The Billard Room is the most spacious and best provided in Bombay.
BREAKFASTS.
SUPPERS. TIFFINS. SUPPERS.
DINNERS.
Refreshments ready at all hours.
WINES, BEERS and SPIRITS, of the very best brands only, kept in stock.
WHISKIES of all the favorite blends.
The coolest and pleasantest resort in Bombay.
EDMUND FUCHS,
Manager.

LOST.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIAMOND PENDANT (Loluckh Brilliant cut) slightly flat weighing about 32 to 33½ Ruttees, valued at about Rupees Thirty Thousand (30,000) has been lost from a Diamond Necklace of HIS HIGHNESS SAYAJEE RAO MAHARAJAH, Gackwar of Baroda, on or about the 30th October 1883.

A reward of Rupees Five Thousand (5,000) Bahashai will be given to any person, restoring the same or giving information that would lead to the recovery of the same.

M. P. TUBACK,
Police Superintendent.

City Police Office, Baroda, 4th November, 1883.

B. B & C. I. RAILWAY.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS up to noon (local time) on MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, for the landing of this Company's STORES, MATERIALS and FUEL in Bombay, also for loading, unloading, and stacking the same at Colaba, including shunting and marshalling of wagons during one year, from 1st January next.

2. Copy of the form and conditions, on which only Tenders will be considered, can be obtained on application at this Office on and after the 19th instant.

3. Tenders are also invited to state the terms on which they would undertake the same services for a period of three years if so desired by the Company.

4. A deposit of ten thousand rupees will be required for the due performance of the Contract.

5. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

T. W. WOOD, Agent.

Agent's Department, General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 12th Nov., 1883.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

UNDERSIGNED is prepared to receive TENDERS up to noon (local time) on MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, for the loading, unloading and stacking of STORES and MATERIALS, including the shunting and marshalling of wagons at this Company's General Stores Depôt, at Parel, for one year, from 1st January next.

2. Tenders are also invited to state the terms on which they would undertake the same service for a period of three years if so desired by this Company.

3. A deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be required for the due performance of the contract.

4. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

T. W. WOOD,
Agent.

General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 12th Nov. 1883.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS up to noon (local time) on MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, for the SMALL STORES, required to be purchased locally by this Company during one year, from 1st January next.

2. Particulars of the supplies estimated to be so required (with forms and conditions on which only tenders will be considered) may be obtained from this Company's Storekeeper, Colaba, on and after the 19th instant.

3. The undersigned is to be at liberty to select any one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items on the same tender, and the tenderer shall be bound to supply the same at the tender rate.

4. A deposit of one thousand rupees will be required for the due performance of the contract.

5. The undersigned, moreover, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

T. W. WOOD,
Agent.

General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 12th November, 1883.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS up to noon (local time) on MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, for the OIL required to be purchased locally by this Company during one year, from 1st January next.

2. Particulars of the supplies estimated to be so required (with forms and conditions on which only tenders will be considered) may be obtained from this Company's Storekeeper, Colaba, on and after the 19th instant.

3. The undersigned is to be at liberty to select any one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items on the same tender, and the Tenderer shall be bound to supply the same at the tender rate.

4. A deposit of one thousand rupees will be required for the due performance of the Contract.

5. The undersigned, moreover, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

T. W. WOOD,
Agent.

General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 12th Nov. 1883.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS up to noon (local time) on MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, for the STATIONERY required to be purchased locally by this Company during one year, from 1st January next.

2. Particulars of the supplies estimated to be so required (with forms and conditions on which only tenders will be considered) may be obtained from this Company's Storekeeper, Colaba, on and after the 19th instant.

3. The undersigned is to be at liberty to select any one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items on the same tender, and the Tenderer shall be bound to supply the same at the tender rate.

4. A deposit of one thousand rupees will be required for the due performance of the Contract.

5. The undersigned, moreover, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

T. W. WOOD,
Agent.

General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 12th Nov. 1883.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-seller.

STANDARD RETIREMENT POLICIES.

FIFTY POUNDS A YEAR FROM AGE 50.

SCHEME supplies an excellent Savings Fund for retirement.

Subscriptions at young ages very small.

Form simple. No Medical Examinations. No restrictive conditions. Full particulars on application to SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay. *Applicants are particularly requested to state date of birth.*

THE ROMAN HAIR-CUTTING SALOON,
Under the distinguished patronage of
HIS EXCELLENCY REAR-ADMIRAL
SIR W. H. HEWETT, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.S.I.

MR. J. MANOLESCU begs to offer his thanks to his numerous constituents who have favoured him with their support, and to intimate that he has engaged the services of two competent Hair Dressers, who are Masters of their profession holding high testimonials, one of whom has the honour of the patronage of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT. Having also enlarged his premises and made the same thoroughly complete with every appliances for a first class Hair-dressing Saloon in Bombay, a want which has hitherto been much felt, he trusts with care and attention to all orders to meet the same patronage that has hitherto been accorded to him. Amongst 500 Testimonial the following are a few of the names Mr. Manolescu has the honour to have on his Books:—

Earl De Grey.	General Mallaby.
Major Fergusson.	Surgeon Major Bousfead.
Major Heyland.	Hon'ble Lepel Griffin.
The Hon. S. D. Sassoon.	Hon'ble Justice Pinhey.
Lieut.-Col. Holberton.	F. Bozzoni, Esq.
Major Galloway.	S. Fachiri, Esq.

No. 49, MEADOW-STREET, FORT.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

MR. FRAMJEE C. MEHTA .....LESSEE.

CONTINUED AND UNBOUNDED SUCCESS OF

HASELMAYER'S WONDERS.

HASELMAYER'S POPULARITY IN BOMBAY IS INCREASING.

HUNDREDS UNABLE TO OBTAIN ADMITTANCE ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

CROWDED HOUSE ON SATURDAY NIGHT.

THIS MONDAY NIGHT,

EIGHTH SEANCE OF

PROFESSOR AND MADAME

HASELMAYER.

THE GRAND SENSATIONAL PROGRAMME

WILL INCLUDE

MADAME HASELMAYER'S

incomprehensible

CRYSTAL CABINET MYSTERY,

AND

THE EDUCATED BIRDS.

The whole of HASELMAYER'S SEANCES are entirely NEW, and done amongst the audience, who are made confederates without their knowledge.

Price of admission and Commencement as usual. Doors open half an hour previously.

To avoid the rush reserve your seats at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

REMEMBER THIS WILL BE THE LAST WEEK.

WEDNESDAY NEXT

GRAND GALA MATINEE

NOTE.—All parties with tickets UNABLE TO OBTAIN ADMITTANCE on Saturday last are reminded that their tickets ARE GOOD for any seance given this week.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the Undersigned did on the 1st instant pay to Her Majesty's Treasury in Bombay the sum of Rupees 14,500, being the 173rd monthly instalment of the Vehar Water Works debt.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 1st Dec. 1883.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE

INDIAN ECHO,

THE CHEAPEST weekly in India, has the largest circulation (UPWARDS OF SIX THOUSAND) of all papers conducted in English. Annual subscription inclusive of postage Rupees two only.

For single insertion 4 Ans. per line. Contract rates highly favourable. For particulars, apply to the

MANAGER,
2, Mirzapore-street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Corporation will be held here at 3 o'clock p.m., on MONDAY, the 3rd instant, for the consideration of the recommendations of the Committees appointed to report on the subject of Local Self-Government, and the amendment of the Municipal Acts.

By order of the Chairman,

SORABJI NAVAROJI COOPER,
Actg. Clerk, Municipal Corporation; and Secretary, Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 1st Dec. 1883.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the CITY of BOMBAY up to 2 p.m., on MONDAY, the 10th instant, for the CARTAGE OF EARTH excavated from Drainage and other works.

Particulars and conditions of the contract can be obtained on application at the office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200 to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the contract.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 1st Dec., 1883.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,

BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, STATIONERS, AND NEWSAGENTS,

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	as.
Abbey Mill; by E. J. Worboise	3	4
Behrial; by A. J. E. Wilson	1	4
Childe Chappie's Pilgrimage; by E.J. Milliken	0	10
Collected Essays on the Prevention of Pauperism; by Rev. W. L. Blackley	0	10
Cornish Stories; by M. G. Pearse	1	8
Fate of Castle Lowengard; by E. Stuart	3	0
Friends, Though Divided; by G. A. Henty	3	4
From Powder Monkey to Admiral; by W. H. G. Kingston	3	4
George Washington; by W. M. Thayer	3	4
Golden Shaft; by C. Gibbon	2	4
Growth of the English Colonies; by S. M. Sitwell	1	0
Head of Medusa; by G. Fleming	1	4
Hetty Grey; by O. Mulholland	1	8
Housewife's Treasury of Domestic Information	4	12
How it all Came Round; by L. T. Meade	3	4
Inez; by A. J. E. Wilson	1	4
In the Pond on the Hill; by Miss J. Young	1	4
Little Loo; by W. C. Russell	3	12
London Town	3	4
Lucile; by P. Meredith	2	4
Luther; by J. A. Froude	0	10
Madge's Mistake; by A. E. Armstrong	1	0
March Hares and Their Friends; by A. S. Gibson	1	8
Memories of Seventy Years	4	12
Nights at the Play; by D. Cook	1	12
Our Sceptered Isle; by A. MacDonald	2	4
Out-of-the-Way Place; by E. Stuart	2	4
Patriot Martyr	1	0
Paul Foster's Daughter; by D. Cook	1	4
Picked up at Sea; by J. C. Hutcheson	2	4
Poppies and Pansies; by E. Marshall	3	4
Popular Life of Buddha; by A. Lillie	3	12
Songs Unsung; by L. Morris	3	12
Story of Roland; by J. Halcombe	3	12
True Blue; by W. H. G. Kingston	2	4
Wigwam and the War-Path; by A. R. Hope	3	4
Wings of Courage and the Cloud-Spinner; by Mrs. Corkran	1	4
Winning an Empire; by G. Stebbing	3	4
With Clive in India; by G. A. Henty	3	12

CHRISTMAS NUMBERS, ALMANACKS AND ANNUALS.

Good Words Christmas Number	0	8
Sunday Magazine Christmas Number	0	8
Bow Bells Almanack	0	8
Cassel's Almanack	0	8
Greenway's Almanack	0	12
Illustrated London Almanack	0	12
Rimmell's Scented Almanack	0	8
Raphael's Almanack	0	8
Ridduell's Almanack	0	8
Zadkell's Astronomical Ephemeries	0	12
Diprose's Annual	0	12
Hood's Comic Annual	0	12
Judy's Annual	0	12

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ltd,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG'S

CIGARETTE FACTORY,

5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

CIGARETTES manufactured daily fresh and fresh of the very Choicest TOBACCOS procurable.

FINEST TURKISH.

AROMATIQUE.

		per 1,000		per 100
No. 1	EMPRESS	Rs. 34	Rs.	3 8
„ 2	PRINCE	„ 30	„	3 4
„ 3	STAMBOUL	„ 34	„	3 8
„ 4	IONE	„ 24	„	2 8

MILD TURKISH,

MOST DELICATE AND AGREEABLE.

		per 1,000		per 100
No. 5	SUCCESS	Rs. 25	Rs.	2 10
„ 6	MEDON	„ 20	„	2 4
„ 7	BIJOUX	„ 18	„	2 0
„ 8	NYDIA	„ 18	„	2 0
„ 9	NYMPH	„ 15	„	1 12

GOLDEN SHAG,

EXQUISITE FLAVOUR AND BOUQUET.

		per 1,000		per 100
No. 10	CONFIANCE	Rs. 20	Rs.	2 4
„ 11	ASSOCIATE	„ 18	„	2 0
„ 12	CONSTANTIA	„ 15	„	1 12

GOLDEN VIRGINIA,

PLEASANTLY FULL-FLAVOURED.

		per 1,000		per 100
No. 13	WALKYR	Rs. 18	Rs.	2 0
„ 14	ZULEIKA	„ 15	„	1 12

Nos. 3, 4, 8, 9, 12 are without mouthpieces.

Only orders for 500 and upwards of each Brand carry the rate per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LIST ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,

BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE EDEN THEATRE.

PROPRIETOR.....JOHN WILSON.

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, 3RD NOVEMBER, AT 9 O'CLOCK.

INCREASING SUCCESS

OF THE CELEBRATED

AUSTRALIAN FROLIQUES

GRAND NEGRO VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

MINSTRELSY.

Interlocutor—DENBIGH NEWTON.

CLOG DANCING, BELL RINGING, NIGGER FARCES, &c.

PRICES.

Reserved Seats, Re. 3; Second Seats, Re. 2;
Third Seats, Re. 1; Back Seats As. 8.
Children under 12, half price to all classes.
Soldiers and Men-of-War's Men in Uniform to 2nd and 3rd Class only.

Doors open at 8-30; curtain to rise at 9 precisely.
Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

TO BE LET, the PREMISES near Crawford Market, at present occupied by the Cash Bazaar. For further particulars, apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, "STORM HALL" at Mazagon. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a commodious and airy BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, lately occupied by W. W. Loch, Esq., C.S. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES, recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bedtime ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold by all Chemists, in bottles.

FOR SALE,

RECEIVED PER S.S. "GOLCONDA,"

AN English-built LANDAU by Peter and Son in very good order.

One DOG-CART with removeable hood, in very good order.

One set of Four-in-hand HARNESS, German-silver mounting.

Sets of double and single HARNESSES.

Fresh stock of best Mocca COFFEE in bundles of 7 and 14 lbs.

Two miniature circular-fronted BROUGHAMS, very light, suitable for one or pair of horses.

Information regarding buying and selling Horses, Carriages, Furniture, &c., &c., can be obtained from the Undersigned.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES combined all the latest real improvements with a simplicity far exceeding other machines. They sew the lock-stitch, from the finest muslin to the thickest leather. They are complete with all accessories for the different classes of work. For cash or on hire. THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Chief Office in India, 5, Churchgate-street, Bombay.

EDEN THEATRE BAR will be conducted from TO-NIGHT by Mrs. FITZHERBERT.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK. —Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar ready laid, at very moderate rates. Peroshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

JUST RECEIVED HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES. Eau Bouquet, White Rose, Jockey Club and New Mown Hay. Price Re. 1-8 per bottle.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Bombay.

FOR SALE, nearly new 54 in. BICYCLE "Arab," cost £18 in England. Price Rs. 150. Apply W. X., *Gazette* Office.

WANTED, a steady young Eurasian or Parsee CLERK for Hotel work. Apply personally to Manager, Esplanade Hotel.

FOR SALE, at Collett's Coach Factory, Girgaum, a second-hand English BUGGY, by Rochetson, in good order, with spare axle and wheels. Price Rs. 600.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S HOSIERY.—JUST RECEIVED our new Stock, complete in all makes. WATSON & Co., Esplanade Hotel, Bombay.

WANTED, a first-class certificated ENGINEER for two months; must be a steady man. Apply to Fred. Farlow, opposite Colaba Railway Station.

THE SALE of Major J. B. SPARK'S valuable household furniture, best electro-plated ware, crockery and glassware, &c., at "Rigby House," Nepean Sea Road, at 1 p.m. TO-DAY.

CIGAR and CIGARETTE CASES in great variety, just to hand from the best makers in Paris and Vienna. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

THE Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office amount to Six Millions Pounds Sterling and the Revenue exceeds £876,000 per annum.

JUST RECEIVED Atkinson's and John Gosnell's Choice TOILET SOAPS, Re. 1-8 per box of 3 large tablets. Perfumery Re. 1-4 per bottle. Badham, Pile & Co., Ld.

CIDER "Apple Brand" bottled by Robert Porter & Co. Quarts Re. 6; Pints Re. 4 per dozen. Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

HOT PATTIES, Ice-creams, Tea, Coffee, Biscuits of sorts, Pastry, Cakes, Iced Drinks, &c., &c., at Tea and Coffee House, Bell Lane, Fort.

JUST RECEIVED Japanese Satin-Embroidered Hanging Screens; Muslin Screens with Birds and Flowers, and other Curiosities. P. C. KHARAS, 30, Apollo-street.

FERNANDEZ and Co. are appointed Sole Agents for sale of Francis Joseph's Hitter Water, the richest and most active of all Bitter Waters.

A SHOP has been OPENED near the Crawford Market and Cash Bazaar for the sale of CEYLON LACE of all sorts and pattern, &c.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, open to the sea, westward and the harbour, with or without board. For particulars, apply "C." care of this paper.

JUST RECEIVED for the Season, good White French Kid Gloves. For Gentlemen at Re. 1-4 per pair, cash. Y. A. LACKA & Co., Hummum-street.

ART POTTERY, suited for PRESENTS. Address to Mr. Atmaram Vithul, Head Clerk Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Esplanade, Bombay.

NEW ARRIVALS.—Gent's Linen Collars, Cuffs, Scarfs, Neckties, Braces, Shooting-hats, Helmets, Felt Hats in all shapes and qualities. John Mahomed & Co., 16, Meadow-st.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1883. Price, Re. 1 with postage, Re. 1-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, a European BAND MASTER, a kneller Hallman preferred. Apply stating terms and enclosing testimonials to the Band President, 25th Bo. Light Infantry, Bhuj, Cutch.

WESTWARD HO!—A Married couple will take charge of a few boys, both Colleges within walking distance. Reference given and required. Address "MEDICUS," Clover Bank, Northam, Devon.

AN English NURSE lately returned from England is desirous of OBTAINING EMPLOYMENT in this country. Good references. For further particulars, apply to Captain D. MACPHERSON, Poona.

INDIAN JEWELLERY AND SHAWLS.—Good selection of Indian Foolkaries for Purdah, Old curiosities, Indian and Persian. Jeypur Enamelled and Jem Jewellery and Silver Work of all kinds. HURJEE MULL and Co., next to SOUNDY and Co

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 6, interleaved, Rs. 8-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHRISTMAS CARDS, BON BONS, Prize Packets, Sweets, Ham and Cheese, Raisins, Currants, Icing Sugar, Candied Peel, &c., at PEARCE'S.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND INDIAN CIRCUS.

UNIVERSAL APPLAUSE

UNANIMOUS APPROBATION.

TRAINED HORSES, DOGS, & MONKEYS.

EVERY EVENING.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE S. S. ANERLEY, having the greater part of her cargo already engaged, will SAIL for the above Ports on or about FRIDAY, the 7th instant. For Freight or passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd Dec., 1883. Agents.

WANTED

A FEW SURVEYORS and LEVELLERS for employment in the Public Works Department, Central Provinces.

Employment on permanent Establishment may be given at the end of the season to fill up vacancies.

Applicants are requested to address the Assistant to the Chief Engineer, Central Provinces, Nagpur, forwarding copies of Testimonials and stating terms.

NOTICE is hereby given that MAHOMEDBHOY RAHIMTULA of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan, has CONTRACTED to PURCHASE from RUSTUMJEE JANGHIRJEE WADIA the undermentioned Inam property. All persons having any claims upon the said property, either by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, lease, lien, sale, or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office, No. 7, Church-gate-street, within 14 days from the date hereof, in default whereof the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim, and the claim, if any, will be regarded as null, void and waived. All that piece or parcel of Inam vacant piece of land or ground, situate, lying and being in and fronting on the north side of a public passage, in the registration subdistrict of Mandvi, and which plot of ground in Major Laughton's plan bears Progress No. 2, plot No. 2, Traverse A, U, S and 1, admeasuring 7,963 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the west by the land of Parsee Bomanjee Sorabjee Bottliwalla, on the east by the land of Parsee Dadabhoy Dhunjeebhoy, on the south by the said public passage, and on the north by the Chamarbaug of Parsee Cavasjee Bamjee.

R. M. SAYANI,
Purchaser's Attorney.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE of Furniture, Gunny Bags, Country Tobacco, Carriage, Horse, and Harness, &c., &c.

On FRIDAY next, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Room, No. 4, Forbes and Meadow-streets, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, and in re following Insolvents:—

In re Augustus Day and his wife Eugenie Day (Insolvents.)

Round, writing, and side tables, couches, chairs, looking glass.

In re Casmir Leopold de Lima and Palvadore de Lima, (Insolvents.)

Show case, table with cover, chairs, coir-matting, Massal steps, screen, empty boxes, sign board.

In re Sha Gangjee Nuppuit (Insolvent.)

1946 gunny bags.

In re Rajana Sayana Bhundaree, his wife Rajawabai, Elubai, widow, and Rajabin Rajana (insolvents).

About 3 maund country tobacco.

Also a handsome cupboards, show cases, chairs, double screens, writing, office, and common tables, dressing glass, scents, dinner crockery glassware, books, &c., &c.

One light English brougham by Joberjeon and Co., London, with Arab horse and harness complete.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 3rd December, 1883.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of Superior Perfumery by the well-known makers Price & Co.

On THURSDAY next, the 6th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

An invoice of superior perfumery by the well-known makers Price & Co., just landed ex s. s. Golconda, consisting of Eau de Cologne, Lavender and Florida-water, rose geranium, damask rose, toilet vinegar, frangipani boquet, jockey club, verbina, jasmin, spring flowers, Rea-mequick, sandal wood, Patchouly, Millefleur, &c., in fancy cut glass stoppered bottles.

On THURSDAY next, the 6th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

15 cases Persian prints.
8 cases Turkey red, &c.
37 cases assorted coloured prints.
3 bales grey piece-goods.
5 bales grey chootties.
20 casks sarcka and jardin oil.
84 drums paint and oil.
200 bundles iron hoops.
9 large iron safes.
11 cases assorted paints.
35 cases cider in quarts and pints.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 3rd December, 1883.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd Dec., at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Commissariat Stores, Town Barracks, by order of the Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency:—

A quantity of Commissariat stores, consisting of articles of provision and dead stock.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd Dec., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 „ „ dhoties.
10 „ „ T cloth.
10 cases pitts.
5 „ T red scarves.
7 crates earthenware.

By order of the Administrator General, the effects of the late Mr. F. W. Paul, consisting of wearing apparel, leather portmanteaux, tin trunk, bicycle, double-barrelled central fire gun in case.

The effects of the late PAUL GUNNESH RAE, consisting of books and sundries.

On account of whom it may concern, ex s.s. Aston Hall—

BAS & W M—1 case mill stores, containing sets of heralds and reeds, S. W. damaged.

AT 2 P.M.

1 open carriage in excellent condition, with a handsome young chesnut horse and harness.

1 very strong English-built new mail phaeton with brake.

SALE OF VALUABLE DIAMOND JEWELLERY.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd Dec., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a few articles of diamond jewellery, the property of a lady leaving for Poonch, consisting of sets of bracelets, brooches and earrings, pairs of earrings, brooches, rings, &c.

These are now on view.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 4th December, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed by Public Auctions as No. 14, Meadow-street, Fort, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery, cut glass ware, lamps, pictures, &c., the property of WILLIAM LESLIE, Esq., the same comprises star cut iglasswares, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated, cruet and pickle frames, tea and coffee service, horwater curry dishes, ice pitcher, ice pail, toast rack, salvers, spoons and forks, fish knife and forks, chamber and piano candlesticks, cutlery and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood furniture, such as drawing-room, dining, pier card, writing dressing and washhand tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing-room, easy, low, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, whatnot, teapoys, toilet and hat-stands, screens, bedsteads, spring and gown presses, Brussels carpets, musical box, table and hanging lamps, table ornaments, flower vases, palanquin clock, dressing glass, towel horse, &c., bath and dispense room furniture, &c.

Property on view.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 4th December, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at Carnac Bunder—

Ex "Royal Iris."

20 tierces beef.
1 tierce pork.
10 barrels flour and biscuits.
15 cases tobacco.

And a number of empty barrels.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE of Valuable Landed Property at Withulwady without the Fort.

On SATURDAY next, the 8th inst. at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction on the premises by order of Bai Radhabai, widow of Ruttonsey Dyall, the following valuable property, viz., all that piece of fuzunddaree ground together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the south side of Withulwady-street, in Withulwady or Telwady, in the sub-district of Mandvee, without the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 17 and now under No. 16, containing by admeasurement 175 and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the Withulwady-street, on the west by the house of Damodar Mohunjee, on the south by the house of Bhaichund Sewareechund, and on the east by the house of Meghjee Khooba.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

1 English-built C spring barouche.
1 landau.
1 new victoria with removeable coachbox.
1 bran new cottage pianoforte.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 3rd December, 1883.

A

BOOK OF BOMBAY

By JAMES DOUGLAS,

ILLUSTRATING

THE HISTORY OF BOMBAY FROM THE MARRIAGE TREATY IN 1661 TO THE YEAR OF GRACE 1883,

With the views of Seevajee and the Peishwas, of Bonaparte and Nelson, and Arthur Wellesley and other remarkable historical characters, in regard to the City; as well as a great deal of interesting and valuable information respecting the growth of the City, its Commerce, Topography and Surroundings.

With an excellent Chromo-lithd. Portrait of Seevajee, by Messrs. Maclure and Macdonald; and a Map of Bombay as it was in 1760.

The Portugalls have choused us it seems on the Island of Bombay.—*Samuel Pepys.*

In one handsome volume of 566 pages, 8vo., cloth bound.

Subscriptions registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Rs. 5 PER COPY.

HOTEL.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. X. PINTO, son and successor of the late J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both well-known Hotels respectfully begs to inform the public that the above Hotels, will be opened from the 1st October to visitors. There are eight separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels, well adapted for families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS and Gymkhana, midway between the churches and the Government Offices, Library, &c., and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool.

Trusting in the experience of more than a dozen years in the management of the Hotels under his late father, he solicits that he will receive the same patronage which the public have hitherto generously shown to his late father.

CALCUTTA.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO THE VICEROY AND ELEVEN PRECEDING GOVERNORS GENERAL.

THE Company's Hotel is situated close to Government House, the Telegraph and Post Offices; and Tram cars run constantly to and from the Exhibition, which is only ten minutes' walk from the Hotel.

The Hotel has just been thoroughly renovated, and the furniture and fittings renewed. The Dining Room, laid throughout with marble, is unusually spacious. A Ladies' Drawing Room, as also a Music Room, furnished by the well known firm of Lazarus & Co., have been provided. The Piano, specially connected for the Company by Brinsmead & Sons, is a magnificent instrument.

There is a Reading Room laid with Minton's tiles; also a comfortable Billiard Room.

The Reading, Drawing and Billiard Rooms open out on an unusually spacious Verandah, 240 feet in length, which overlooks Old Court House Street and the grounds of Government House.

There is a Telephone on the premises, communicating with all the principal houses of business, the Exhibition, &c., &c.

The CUISINE will be under the superintendence of Monsieur Bocart, late Chief to the Governor of Madras, and the "Albemarle," London. He will be assisted by his deputy, Monsieur Ziegler.

The Table d'Hôte is unusually liberal, and the Company's stock of Wines and Spirits, which has been lately replenished, will be found of the very best brands obtainable, and moderately priced.

SPECIAL EXHIBITION RATES.

Single Room (if available)	Rs.	16 a day.
Two Gentlemen in a room	„	14 each.
Married couples	„	25 a day.
Private suites	from Rs.	48 to 60 „

The above rates are subject to a CASH discount of 25 per cent. if residents remain for upwards of a month. And this discount will be available to all CONSTITUENTS of the Hotel, for whatever period they may remain.

NO EXTRAS.

The above rates are inclusive of Ice, lights, attendance hot water, &c.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS

No. 9, HUMMUM TREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

KODANAAD ESTATES.

NEILGHERRY HILLS.

TRADE MARK.

AWARDED Gold Medal, two Silver Medals five First prizes and seven Diplomas.

This fine TEA in all varieties and priced very low is to be had only of

Messrs. BOLTON & Co.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

SOUNDY AND CO., LD.

PRICE LIST OF

AMERICAN ORGANS.

LA PETITE.—Black walnut case with ebonized Pilasters; Black Walnut Ornaments; Heel Plates and Toe Irons to prevent Wear and Chafing.

This Organ, being slightly under the ordinary size, will be found convenient where space is valuable; and being strongly constructed, will stand usage of which more elaborate cases will not admit.

Style A, Price Rs. 300.

Five Octaves, Five Stops—Diapason, Dulciana, Echo, Vox Humana, Dulcet and Knee Swell.

Style B, Price Rs. 350.

Five Octaves, Seven Stops—Diapason, Dulciana, Echo, Dulcet, Vox Humana, Bass Coupler, Treble Coupler and Knee Swell.

Style C, Price Rs. 400.

Five Octaves, Nine Stops—Principal, Hautboy, Flute, Violina, Diapason, Dulciana, Vox Humana, Echo, Dulcet and Knee Swell.

THE ALBION.—Solid black walnut case, Panels of French Burr, Handsome Extension Top, with DOUBLE MUSIC PORTFOLIO.

Price Rs. 450.

Five Octaves, Nine Stops—Principal, Hautboy, Flute Violina, Diapason, Dulciana, Echo, Dulcet, Vox Humana, and Patent Grand Organ and Knee Swells.

THE IMPERIAL.—The case is constructed with brilliantly-figured walnut. For the promotion of enjoyment in the home circle, there is no resonance so pure or unfailing as music. THE STERLING ORGANS are especially adapted to meet this want, from their varied powers, and quick, responsive touch.

Price Rs. 650.

Five Octaves; Sub-Bass and Octave Coupler. Thirteen Stops—Flute, Dulciana, Echo, Celeste, Clarionet, La Brilliante, Principal, Diapason, Dulcet, Hautboy, Vox Humana, Sub-Bass, Coupler, and patent Grand Organ and Knee Swell.

MASON AND HAMLIN'S STUDENT ORGAN, Pannelled front and ends, with engraved gold bronze ornamentation. Four and a half octaves, six stops. Bass Diapason, 8 ft., Viola 8 ft., Viola Dolce, 4 ft., Treble Melodia 8 ft., Flute, 4 ft., Tremulent knee swell. Having Four sets of reeds, two of two and a half octaves each and two of two octaves each. Price, Rs. 400.

MASON AND HAMLIN'S "UNIVERSAL ORGAN." Five octaves, thirteen stops. Bass Diapason, 8 ft., Dulciana, 8 ft., Viola, 4 ft., Viola Dolce, 4 ft., Treble Melodia, 8ft., Clarabella, 8ft., Oboe, 8ft., Clarionet, 8ft., Voix Celeste, 8ft. Tremulant, Forte I, Forte II. Full Organ (*Knee Stop*). Having four sets of reeds of two-and-a-half octaves each. Price, Rs. 475.

THE SMITH COMPANY'S AMERICAN ORGAN. It has eight stops, namely: Diapason, Dulciana, Principal, Flute, Kalophon, Trumpet, Principal, Forte, Diapason Forte and Knee Swell. Price Rs. 500.

THE SMITH AMERICAN ORGAN COMPANY'S CEDAR and WALNUTWOOD ORGANS FOR TROPICAL CLIMATES. The case is made from the finest selected wood, and is put together without nepondium glue. No portion of this case or works will become apart from the action of dampness. Even the ivory veneers of the keys are fastened by metallic pins. The screws and fastenings of all kinds are of brass and copper. No iron is used except for certain levers which are not easily injured. The whole can be tightly closed against dust and damp. No instrument of this class has ever been made heretofore with so many excellencies, and none with such a handsome appearance, when the necessities of the case are considered. Organs with 5 octaves, without stops, Rs. 325; Organs with 5 octaves and 4 stops, Rs. 360; Organs with 5 octaves and 7 stops, Rs. 400.

HARMONIUMS.—We have a large and carefully selected STOCK of HARMONIUMS of the VERY BEST DESCRIPTION, from the BEST MAKERS.

THE CHOIR HARMONIUM.—Small Oak unpolished Harmonium, with bronzed Handles and turned Columns, two Foot-blowers and four Octaves; suitable for Choir practice.

Rs. 100.

THE SCHOOL HARMONIUM.—Solid Oak with 5 octaves of notes (full Harmonium compass,) two Foot-blowers, and Expression Stop. Bronzed Handles and turned Columns. Any music can be performed on this instrument, and being light and portable, it is well adapted for District use.

Rs. 130.

THE CHAPEL HARMONIUM.—With 7 Stops. This instrument is capable of great expression, is powerful, and well adapted for service in Chapels or small Churches. In plain oak case, with turned Columns and bronzed Handles. Rs. 225.

If French polished, Rs. 240.

DRAWING-ROOM HARMONIUM.—In plain Oak Case, with turned Columns and bronzed Handles, two Foot-blowers, 5 octaves, 10 stops.

These are very sweet-toned instruments, and well adapted for Drawing-room use or for Church purposes, Rs. 350.

French-polished Case, Rs 375.

THE ARTIST'S HARMONIUM.—With 14 Stops, is of great power and variety of tone, and is fitted with knee swell: in plain oak Case, with turned Columns and bronzed Handles. Rs. 460.

French-polished Case, Rs. 485.

THE CHURCH HARMONIUM, with 16 Stops. This is a very powerful instrument, the combination of stops makes it equally suited for a large Church or a Drawing-room. In plain oak Case, Rs. 550.

French-polished and dark mouldings, Rs. 600.

A large stock of Organs and Harmoniums not here enumerated, always kept in stock to select from.

Full descriptions with Illustrations furnished on application.

SOUNDY & Co., Limited,
MUSIC SALOONS, BOMBAY.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
„ „ „ Overland Summary,
„ „ „ Weekly Budget,
„ „ „ Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,
„ all other publications issuing from this and fo.

office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Criminal Sessions, High Court, 10 a.m.
Band, King's Own Regiment, Esplanade, evening.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Eden Theatre, 9 p.m.
Great Indian Circus.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 1st:—L. G. S. Dagmar and I. G. Clarwitch, from Kurrachee; Bangalore (s), Hongkong. Yesterday:—Clan Drummond (s), Liverpool; Thames (s), Sydney; Airy Peasea, Lamboo.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 1st:—Hydaspes (s), for China, &c.; Euphrates (s), Kurrachee, &c.; China (s), Genoa, &c; Canton (s), Marseilles; Mount Lebanon (s), Dunkirk; Clan Fraser (s), Galle; Ellora (s), Rangoon.

MUSIC AT THE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the King's Own Regiment at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening:—

Overture	Light Cavalry ... Suppé.
Selection	Iolanthe ... Sullivan.
Valse	Bright Eyes ... Doorly.
Polacca	L'Oiseau du Bois ... Thiere.
Reminiscences of England	... Godfrey.
Valse	The Silver Rhine ... Meissler.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

OPIUM FOR CHINA.—The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Hydaspes, which sailed for China on the 1st inst., carried 1,852 chests of opium.

COMMON JURY.—We are requested by the Sheriff to intimate that gentlemen of the common jury are required to attend at the High Court this morning at ten o'clock.

A VAGRANT.—Teodor Tray Strweskew, a Russian, was on Saturday declared a vagrant by Mr. C. P. Cooper, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

THIRD PRESIDENCY MAGISTR

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES COTTON CROP.

MR. J. B. FULLER, Officiating Director of Agriculture, Central Provinces, writes as follows to the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay :—

Nagpur, 23rd November, 1883.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward the annual forecast of the cotton crop of these Provinces for the season 1883-84.

2. In the forecasts which have been prepared in former years an attempt was made to show the actual area under cotton in each district and the produce (in lbs. per acre) which was actually expected. Inquiry has shown me that this is attempting too much, and that the statistical machinery available in these Provinces cannot provide, at this period of the year, definite figures relating to the cotton crop. The annual registration of the area under each crop is not effected by the village accountants till the cold weather ; and any statistics of area submitted by this time would be founded on little more substantial than guess-work. I have therefore given the information contained in the annexed statement a more general character, and have indicated by percentages the extent to which the area under cotton and the outturn expected per acre exceed or fall short of those of the previous year.

3. The district reports give the condition of the crop up to October 1, and it will be observed that up to that date prospects were very favourable in every district of the Provinces except Wardha, Chanda, and Nagpore. Unfortunately these districts include by far the most important cotton-producing area in the Provinces. The area under cotton in Wardha annually amounts to about 2½ lakhs of acres, and in Nagpore to nearly 1 lakh acres. The districts next in importance are Nimar, Chhindwara, and Nasingpore, which have only 46,000, 45,000, and 42,000 acres respectively. In one other district only (Sagar) does the area exceed 30,000 acres, and in only two districts (Jubbulpore and Chanda) does it exceed 20,000 acres. The cotton crop is then only of much commercial importance (1) in the four contiguous districts of Wardha, Chanda, Nagpore, and Chhindwara to the south of the Provinces ; (2) in the districts of Nimar in their extreme west and (3) in the contiguous districts of Sagar, Nursingpore, and Jubbulpore to the north. The relative importance of the crop in these three tracts may be roughly indicated by the figures 8, 1, and 2.

4. The district reports show that the area under cotton in the first of these tracts was larger than that of the preceding year by about 30,000 acres, the area having increased by 24 per cent. in Nagpore and by 6 per cent. in Wardha, but having fallen off 30 per cents. in Chanda and showing little or no change in Chhindwara. In Nimar there was a small increase in the area under cotton. In Sagar the area increased by 15 per cent., but in Jubbulpore fell off by 12 per cent. and in Nursingpore was stationary.

5. The prospects of the crop up to October were, as has already been noted, below the average in the first tract (including the Wardha, Chanda, Nagpore, and Chhindwara districts), except in Chhindwara, where the crop was an excellent one. In Nimar a bumper crop was expected, and in Sagar, Nursingpore and Jubbulpore there was promise of a crop quite up to, if not over, the average. These differences in cotton prospects are due to differences in the rainfall. In Wardha and Nagpore the rainfall of the current year up to October was respectively 15 and 21 inches in excess of that of the preceding year, which was itself over the average. In Nimar the rainfall of the current season is 18 inches less than that of 1882-83, and in Sagar and Jubbulpore it is less by 18 and 13 inches respectively. A season of heavy rain is unsuitable for cotton, and it is feared that the rain which fell during the third week of October, amounting to as much as six inches over a large portion of the Wardha and Nagpore districts, may have still further damaged the crop. By invigorating the plants it will, however, have made some return for the injury which it has caused to the young bolls ; and it is probable that the later cotton pickings will be improved by it, although the first picking undoubtedly suffered greatly. But there seems reason to apprehend that the cotton crop of Wardha and Nagpore will be decidedly below the average, whilst that of the other parts of the Provinces will be rather in excess of it. I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed.) J. B. FULLER,
Offg. Director of Agriculture, C.P.

STATEMENT showing the annual forecast of the cotton crop of the Central Provinces for the season 1883-84 :—

Districts.	Percentage by which the area under cotton is in excess of or falls short of (—) that of preceding year.	Explanation.	Estimated out-turn in seers per rupee.
JUBBULPUR DIVISION.			
Sagar ...	+ 15	The rainfall being favourable a large area was sown	As. 12c
Damoli ..	+ 9	Increased cultivation is due to good rain at time of sowing...	As. 16b
Jabalpur..	— 12	Sowings were impeded by heavy rain at the beginning of the season ...	As. 13c
Mandla ...	— 1	The difference is too slight to demand an explanation ...	As. 16d
Seoni ..	— 23	Early-setting in of the rains prevented the cotton land from being thoroughly prepared ...	As. 13c
NARBADA DIVISION.			
Narsing-pur ..	.....	A large area was sown in Narsingpur prompted by large exports to Bombay, but a correspondingly smaller area was sown in Gadarwara, where more land was reserved for wheat cultivation ...	As. 16f
Hashung-abad	+ 17	About the same area was sown at the beginning of 1882-83 but the flood of 16 July destroyed much of the crop and the area fell below that of the current year.	As. 12g
Nimar ..	+ 4	The difference is not large enough to need explanation..	As. 16h
Betul ..	—6·5	Want of timely rain caused a smaller area to be sown.	As. 13i
Chhindwara	.....	There is a scarcely appreciable decrease which needs no explanation.	As. 14j
NAGPUR DIVISION.			
Wardha ..	+ 6	Very seasonable rainfall tended to increase the area brought under cultivation ...	As. 10k
Nagpur ..	+ 24	The increase has occurred principally in the Nagpur and Katol Tahsils and is supposed to be due to cotton being a more profitable crop than Juari ...	As. 9l
Chanda ..	— 30	Decrease is accounted for by a fall in the price of cotton last year and excessive rain fall in the current year ...	As. 6m
Bhandara..	..	.....	
Balaghat..	..	.....	
CHATTISGAON DIVISION.			
Raipur ..	— 11	Decrease is due to heavy rain in Raipur and Dhamtari just after sowings, which almost destroyed the crop ...	As. 16a
Bilaspur..	+ 38·6	Rainfall was insufficient for rice but ample for cotton and seasonable hence larger area than in the preceding year was sown with cotton ...	As. 12o
Sambalpur	+ 11	The rainfall in the tracts cultivated with cotton though deficient for rice has been favourable and the loss in rice has been compensated for by the increased cultivation of cotton ...	As. 12p

(a) The out-turn has been estimated on the prosen favourable weather. Rain during October will cause damage.

(b) An average out-turn is anticipated, the rainfall being ample and weather favourable.

(c) A smaller out-turn expected from want of sufficient moisture.

(d) The estimate is based upon a good season, no damage having as yet been reported.

(e) Heavy rain in August and September injured the crop which was then in blossom.

(f) A good crop and cotton of a good quality is expected, the season being very favourable.

(g) The rainfall has been well distributed and the prospects favourable.

(h) Rains were timely and the plants have not suffered in any way.

(i) A smaller out-turn is expected as weeding and replouching could not be thoroughly carried out owing to excessive rain.

(j) A favourable season and the healthy appearance of the crop promises the out-turn estimated.

(k) The latter rains were heavy and constant preventing weeding. The plants are stunted and have suffered considerably.

(l) The heavy rains of August and September had a bad effect on the crop.

(m) A low estimate has been given as the Bain Cotton has been injured by rain and the Juari sowings were delayed and not completed owing to heavy rain.

(n) The estimate is of an average crop, the latter rains being favourable.

(o) Although the rainfall was well distributed for cotton yet the failure of the October rains stopped the growth of the pods and insects destroyed some portion.

(p) Heavy rain in Sept-mber destroyed the blossoms and will affect the out-turn.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 30th November, 1883.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. *and* 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·880
Temperature of the Air	75·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·5
Dew Point.....	63·5
Relative humidity of Air.....	·672
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) ...	83·1
Minimum do. do. read at 10 a.m.)...	66·1
General Direction of Wind*.....NNE, NE, ENE, E, NW, NNW, NNE.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	203

* From midnight.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice WEST and Mr. Justice NANABHAI HARIDAS.)

STRUCTURAL ALTERATIONS UNDER THE MUNICIPAL ACT.

THE EMPRESS *vs.* SADANUND SHRICRISHNAJEE.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Presidency Magistrate, who, on the 25th September last, fined the accused Rs. 50 for not complying with a notice by the Municipal Commissioner requiring him to put his chawl in a proper state, &c. In addition to the abovementioned fine, the accused was ordered to pay a fine of one rupee per day till his rooms were put in a wholesome state Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr. Khunderao Morojee, appeared for the appellant at the hearing of the appeal on Wednesday last ; and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Bovey, appeared for the Municipal Commissioner.

The facts of the appellant's case are briefly these. He is the owner of a chawl, situated on the Breach Candy-road, consisting of twenty-nine rooms, which have windows without shutters in the rear, and doors in the front. The chawl had been in the occupation of tenants since 1878, but no complaint had ever been made of any inconvenience felt by them in consequence of any defect in the rooms. There never had been any cases of consumption or diseases of the respiratory organs among the tenants, as was feared by the Municipal authorities. On the 16th May last the appellant was served with a notice calling upon him to put the chawl in a proper state by providing ridge ventilation. On the 17th July last, he was served with a summons to answer the complaint made against him for not complying with the notice requiring him to put his chawl in a proper state under section 220 of the Bombay Municipal Act III. of 1872. At the hearing of the summons it was contended on behalf of the appellant that, under section 220, he could not be called upon to provide ridge ventilation for his chawl ; and that the chawl was not filthy or unwholesome within the meaning of the section. On the 25th September last Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee convicted the appellant of the charge and fined him Rs. 50, directing him to pay a fine of one rupee per day until the rooms were put in a wholesome state, whereas, by the summons, the appellant was charged with not complying with the terms of the notice requiring him to put up ridge ventilation. The appellant submitted that the conviction was wholly illegal and improper. Counsel argued the case at some length on both sides.

Mr. Justice West delivered the judgment of the Appeal Court. His lordship said :—We think that section 220 of the Bombay Municipal Act III. of 1872 would be unduly extended if it were so construed as to enforce structural alterations. As amended by Bombay Act IV. of 1878, it runs thus :—" Whoever, being the owner or occupier of any house, building, or land, whether tenantable or otherwise, suffers the same to be in a filthy or unwholesome state, or, in the opinion of the Commissioner, a nuisance to those in the neighbourhood, or overgrown with rank and noisome vegetation, and who shall not, within 24 hours after notice in writing by the Commissioner to cleanse, clear, or otherwise put the same in a proper state, have complied with the requisition contained in such notice, shall be liable," &c. It is obvious that most occupiers of the less wholesome houses in Bombay would be quite incapable of effecting structural alterations. To appoint the tenants, for instance, paying Rs. 2 per month were asked by the Commissioner to make such alterations, they could not of course comply with the demand, especially within the 24 hours contemplated by the section. We must therefore suppose that something less exacting and more practicable for the tenants, and therefore also for the landlords (there being no difference made by the section in this respect), was meant by the use of the word expression "filthy or unwholesome state." When a person is asked to cleanse, clear, or otherwise put a building which is in a filthy or unwholesome state in a proper state, what is meant is that he is asked to remove the objectionable matter, such as filth and nuisance, leaving the essence of the building the same as before. Without proper safeguards, unlimited licence is not to be given to a Commissioner to command or effect alterations in the structure, and we can well understand that the Legislature refrained from giving this power when conferring the power of causing nuisances to be removed. We are therefore of opinion that the Legislature, in enacting section 220, never meant or intended, and did not intend, to invest the Municipal Commi-sioner with the power of directing structural alterations. As regards the question of notice, we think that when a notice is required by law, it cannot prescribe such things as may do what itself does not contemplate or involve. Mr. Jardine, on behalf of the Commissioner, argues that the notice errs only by excessive indication ; but the section appears to leave it to the owner or occupier to adopt such measures as he pleases to carry out the demand of the Commissioner. It is not open to the Commissioner to prescribe his own measures and deprive the owner or occupier of his option. If this were not so, the Commissioner might order expensive painting, or papering, or other costly alterations beyond the means of the person concerned, and beyond the intentions of the Legislature. We hold, therefore, that it was not competent to the Commissioner to require a ridge ventilation in the notice ; and as the notice was thus framed, no offence was committed by failing to do what it did not call on the owner to do. We accordingly reverse the order of the Presidency Magistrate, and direct the fine paid by the accused to be refunded to him.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE JUDGES.

THE Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes :—" On Monday Sir James, on his own showing, became unable to endure the Judges as his guests. On Thursday they dined with him notwithstanding, at his own special request. And on Friday, the principal inhabitants of the place were asked to meet the Duke and Duchess of Connaught at a State ball, and the Judges were studiously ignored. As I have said, it will be easy for Sir James to go on with a policy of this kind. The dignitaries, upon whom ' being descended from many eminent Chief Justices and Judges beyond the border, he has been brought up to look with more than respect,' and whom he treats in this fashion, will make no further remonstrance, were remonstrance is thrown away, and the breach between the Executive and the judicial branches of Government will remain until Sir James goes. But I will not abandon the hope that our Governor's wiser nature will prevail, and that regard will be had to the, perhaps unfortunately—the small men of whom Indian society like allsocieties for the most part composed. We have not the advantitious advantage of being descended ; no, not so much as from one eminent Chief Justice. We are ready notwithstanding to respect what is respectable, to do honour to what seems to us to be worthy of honour. But let not His Excellency allow Asmodeus, or any such unsafe guide, to persuade him that the public may well be invited to look on questions such as that which he has raised as in their nature very paltry. The public is logical, and if they are once got to accept that view, they may be trusted to carry it far. There may be from above an eternal and immutable distinction between divinity that doth hedge a king, and the lesser radiance that throws its lustre on the bench ; but it is not visible from below."

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE JUDGES.

We think Sir James would have done wisely if he had told the Judges that the change he proposed might be considered tentative, and that he would refer the point to the Secretary of State. That would have obviated all bitterness. Further, " Fair-play" must remember that the Judges said they would abstain from the levee on official, not on personal grounds ; whereas the Governor seems as if he threatened them personally with banishment from Government House—that is, His Excellency would not receive the Judges and their families on social occasions, because judicial functionaries differed from him in their public capacity. This appears to us to be a serious matter, and we are not at all surprised to hear that members of the Bombay Bar side with the Bench to a man in this matter.—*Indian Spectator.*

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT AT AHMEDABAD.

Our remarks touching the alleged gross maladministration of the funds of the Ahmedabad Municipality under the regime of the official President are, we are sorry to see, not yet officially contradicted. We had hoped that for the reputation of the principal servants of State involved in that ugly affair the Bombay Government would take immediate steps to put an end to the grave public scandal created in that city. In a matter of this nature we take it to be a dereliction of the duty which Government owes to the public to hush up matters or burke inquiry, especially when citizens have, in a public meeting, demanded the productions of all correspondence, including proceedings and minutes recorded, with the view to appeal to a superior tribunal for full investigation. This agitation, according to a local paper, is the direct outcome of arbitrary refusal. Mr. Runchhorlal is the only non-official Chairman that has yet been elected to any city Municipality outside Bombay. It passes our comprehension why he should have thought fit to refuse the papers which are *public property.* He must have known this very well. The request was a perfectly reasonable and *legitimate* one. Has he already succumbed to official influence or how ? But we do not wish to condemn him in haste. Meantime, it is our duty once more to protest against Mr. Fernandes' return to Ahmedabad. Without casting any reflection on him personally, we must say that the return of this official may once more inaugurate a reign of irregularities likely to impede the progress of Local Self-government at Ahmedabad. We have faith in Mr. Sheppard's judgment, though the Collector seems to have made up his mind to defy public opinion.—*Indian Spectator.*

THE NEW STATUTORY CIVILIAN.

We are glad Government have selected the son of Rao Bahadur Bholanath Sarabhai for this year's prize in the Native Civil Service. Mr. Nanabhoy is a graduate of the local university, and was always a marked-man while at college. Against him the Anglo-Indian Press cannot raise the objections they try to hurl against others. Coming as he does from a respectable parentage he fairly claims all those educational advantages which a Covenanted Civil Servant is supposed to possess. Let the Government exercise such judicious discretion in the matter of these appointments, and then no special provision may be found necessary to make the Statutory Civil Service what it ought to be.—*Native Opinion.*

The nomination of Mr. Narsingrao Bholanath, B. A., to the Civil Service may prove satisfactory. The nominee is educated, well-connected, and above all, a Gujarati Hindu. Mr. Narsingrao is to be congratulated, and it is to be hoped he will do credit to his father, if not to the Service.—*Indian Spectator.*

THE BOMBAY WATER-SUPPLY.

The water-supply of Bombay has again become irregular in some parts, and the water received by driblets is generally muddy. Scarcity of water in November was, we believe, unheard of in previous years. Is it due this time to any abnormal increase in the number of inhabitants ?—*Indian Spectator.*

MEDICAL EDUCATION FOR WOMEN.

The only objectionable feature of the new arrangements appears to us to be the contemplated abolition of the special class for midwives. The women qualified under the present rules for this peculiar branch of medical practice have a usefulness of their own which will not in any degree be diminished or affected by the introduction of the new class of qualified lady practitioners. In simple cases, the midwife proper will still be in request, in spite of the existence of female doctors who would naturally consider their attendance in such cases somewhat derogatory to their position, and who even if they were willing to establish a general practice in that way would be considered too expensive to be called in to assist at a confinement in which much medical skill is not required. The result will be that patients will be reduced to the alternative of calling in the ignorant dais who will supplant the useful class of trained midwives that are now generally consulted on account of their moderate fees. For difficult cases, the new female practitioners will always be in great requisition, but it appears to us to be a great mistake to restrict the useful class of less trained female attendants who are now more generally and frequently consulted than the old-fashioned midwives whose only qualifications sometimes is to have been present at one or two accouchements.

It would perhaps be unreasonable to expect great results at once from so novel an experiment, or to demand at once greater facilities for its fair trial. Yet we are tempted to say that its success will only then be beyond question when instead of the arrangements at present inevitable, of imparting instruction to male and female students together under male teachers, special classes for young ladies under female supervision are organised. The movement for encouraging female practitioners of established reputation to settle here, and institutions like the Cama Hospital, aided by discriminating philanthropy such as that shown by Mr. Pestonjee Hormusjee will all tend to bring about a result so desirable, and in the meantime no effort should be spared to attain to that end.—*Loke Mitra.*

ADMISSION OF NATIVES TO THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The *Voice of India* thus summarises the opinions of native papers on this question :—

The subject of Civil Service reform generally and of reform in the Statutory branch of the Service in particular, brought into prominence by recent events, has been fairly handled by native papers during the month under review. The tri-weekly *Hindu*, of Madras, leads off with useful suggestions. It suggests, that Indian candidates must pass an examination in this country before proceeding to England for a two years' course at the expense of the Government. This view is taken by the *Nyaya Sindhu* and others. The latter further urges the removal of restrictions, as also do a very large number of the papers quoted. Further, that a certain proportion of appointments shoul be given to members of the Uncovenanted Service, in which view the *Hindu Patrika*, the newspaper of the *Indian Mirror*, the *Indian Chronicle*, the *Surat Akhbar* and many others hat quoted in our present number. The *Punjab Times*, like the *Gujarati*, the *Indian Mirror*, and the *Indian Empire* on the contemporaries, condemns Lord Lytton's scheme as radically defective, and the Marathi *Shubha Suchak* and *Arundaya* ask why the Civil Service was at all opened to natives of India if they were not to be admitted to open competition on the same terms as European candidates. The *Native Opinion* wants the candidate's age to be raised to 22, and is supported by the *Jam-e-Jamshed*, the *Dnyan Chakshu* and numerous others, asking for the age to be raised, at least, to the original limit. The *Native Opinion* does not like a secondary native service, but insists upon fair competition being allowed to all, and this view is upheld by the *Indian Echo*, *Bombay Samachar*, *Akbar-e-Am*, and several others. The *Indian Empire* sees no reason to blame the Service for the defects of this new system, and like the *Indian Nation* and others, it asks for the removal of difficulties in the way of native competition. The *Public Opinion* wonders why so much is being made of the candidate's birth and so little of his intellectual and other qualifications. The *Bengalee* is for an educational test, so also the *Mirror*, the *Gujarati*, the *Subodh Patrika*, the *Gujarat Mitra* and others. The present arrangement tells unfavourably not only on the caididate's health, but also on the efficiency of the Service. The *Indian Chronicle* and the *Mahomedan Observer*, on the other hand, thinks that the system of nomination is necessary under the circumstances, but that it should be based on higher considerations than of birth only. The *Indian Spectator* would have half of the European agency substituted by native under Lord Lytton's rules.

THE SEAT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

THE Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army is to arrive in Madras on Saturday, and will betake himself to a tent on the glacis of the Fort. This marks the commencement of a new epoch in the official history of Southern India. From the year 1735, when Lieutenant General Sir Robert Sloper became first Commander-in-Chief at Madras, until the period of the Bayard, " *sans peur et sans reproche*," Sir Neville Chamberlain, the head of the Madras Army has had a local habitation as well as a name in the Presidency capital. But Sir Frederick Roberts declined, immediately on his appointment, to take the mansion, known as Rutland Gate, wherein Sir Neville and Lady Chamberlain dispensed their charming hospitality for five years. Lady Roberts sharing, it would appear, the distaste for the plains that is entertained by Mrs. Grant Duff, hailed the Nilgiri Jat Madras on her first arrival from England, and proceeded, early in the month of December, a very agreeable month in Madras, to Ootacamund, where the house known as "Snowdon" had been leased for Sir Frederick. Excellency has not had occasion to pay many of protracted visits to Madras during the two years of office that he completed yesterday. He has called here now and then in the course of his tours which have been numerous and long, but having no domestic or even official ties he has been a visitor and nothing more. He has thus denied himself the privilege enjoyed by his predecessors for a century of being a citizen of Madras. He has now succeeded in obtaining the Secretary of State's sanction to the permanent establishment of Army Headquarters at Ootacamund. The consequence is that he, the official second in rank in Southern India, is to found lodging in a tent that will be struck and carted away immediately he vacates it. The arrangement is at once convenient and economical, but it offers a precedent of which awkward use may yet be made. The Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army draws Rs. 5,500 a month in that capacity, and a further Rs. 1,000 a month—if we are not mistaken—as a member of the Executive Council of the Governor. The allowances were placed on a liberal footing on the assumption that the incumbent of the office would maintain a certain amount of state to keep up, and would, by his official position, be called upon to exercise a hospitality that would be expensive. But we are now to see the Chief under canvas, away from houses and society, as though the city which he is visiting is stricken with the plague. It is no disrespect to Sir Frederick Roberts to say, that if the fashion he is introducing is to be observed by his successors, the time has arrived for a material reduction of the allowances of his appointment.

But we confess to taking less interest in the plans of the Commander-in-Chief, than we do in those of the Governor. The significance of the presence of the Chief in a tent on the glacis is mainly this, that it portends the permanent retirement of the Government from Madras. Straws are useful in showing the direction of the wind, and the weather-wise in Madras may easily see straws in all directions waving violently in the direction of the Hills. Degeneracy and degradation, with national peril behind, may be expected to result from the permanent establishment of the Government of Madras at Ootacamund. The contention that official work is done more expeditiously on the Hills than in the plains is believed by the experience of those who are best acquainted with official routine. Fix the local Government on the Hills, and it will not occur to an economical Secretary of State to abolish the Governor in Council of Madras. Prove that Southern India can be governed with seeming success from Ootacamund, and it will be easy to transfer the supreme authority to London. If frequent and intimate association with all classes of the people who are governed is no longer essential to wise government, then an intelligent Under-Secretary at the Commander-in-Chief's Presidency with the aid of the telegraph and post. If natives have nothing to tell Europeans in high places that it is for the best interests of the country the latter should respectfully listen to, then we may safely leave the administration of affairs to utter inexperience of local character, local conditions, and local institutions.

There is something lamentably unworthy of the British character in this gratification of the Madras Government to the Hills. There is, to our mind, something despicable in the conduct of a man who is content to draw from the exchequer of this empire of paupers handsome allowances, while he deliberately sets himself to turn his back upon those who pay him his wages. What have the natives of Madras done that they should be avoided like lepers? It is nothing less than political insanity for the Government to placeitself permanently in a position inaccessible to natives. The increasingly great contempt of those who try to govern India is more light. The India of essays and reviews may be studied to some purpose as well in the West as the East ; but the India of the present to be understood at all, must be studied, at first hand, on the spot. Yet the Madras Government, greatly discredited as it so recently was by events in Chingleput and Salem, loves not the light, or flatters itself that it has nothing to learn. Mistaking its farthing dip for an electric are it proposes to fix itself on the Hills, and there to surround itself at great cost with offices and establishments. And *why* ? Simply because a few Englishmen deem their personal comfort a matter of the most paramount importance. " England," signalled Nelson, " expects every man to do his duty." Is it, or is it not, the manifest duty of those of her sons who govern Madras to remain in the best possible position for governing Madras wisely ; or may they, because of their poor skins and coatless stomachs, be excused for what Nelson would have denounced as dereliction of duty ?

The native public of Madras should take into immediate consideration the subject we have discussed. Europeans arrive and depart ; but natives, like the brook in the song, " go on for ever." The impending desertion of the plains by the Government is primarily a native question ; but non-official Europeans and Eurasians may be expected to lend their hearty support to any movement designed to thwart, in a constitutional manner, the purpose of the Government. The danger is imminent, and defensive action should not be delayed. It would be idle to address a remonstrance about the proposed move to the Government of India, for birds of a feather consort together ; there is a higher Court of Appeal against injustice. The agitation over the Ilbert Bill has directed attention very prominently at home to the amazing ignorance of the country that has been evinced by Lord Ripon and those around him ; and it will need little to arouse. Parliament and the home Press to a sense of the wrong to Madras which it is believed is in contemplation. War has been declared against anomalies ; let a public meeting then take into appropriate consideration the anomaly of Government from the Hills. Mr. Gladstone, Lord Hartington, Lord Kimberley, Lord Northbrook, Mr. Bright and other conspicuous men have ranged themselves on the side of the natives. Then let natives take them at their word, and demand that men who are sent out to govern India, shall either perform their gubernatorial functions in localities where natives can live—or resign !—*Madras Mail.*

THE CALCUTTA ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

EVERYBODY who comes to Calcutta visits the Zoological Garden, and probably most recent arrivals regard it as a venerable institution which has always been where it is within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. It holds the same relation to the Indian capital that its London prototype does to the Great Metropolis ; it is beautiful as a garden, pleasantas a recreation ground, and the birds and beasts, big and little, are an endless source of gratification, especially when being fed. Yet it is only nine years since the necessity for the institution was first recognised, and the site at Alipore acquired by the Government at a cost of two lakhs of rupees. The Government also contributed Rs. 5,000 towards the cost of laying out the grounds, and erecting the requisite buildings, and large subscriptions for the same purpose were received from Bengal and from other parts of India. A resolution in the miscellaneous section of the Revenue Department states that the subject of Civil Service reform intended for recreation, instruction, and amusement for all classes of the community ; to facilitate scientific observation of the habits of animals, more especially those peculiar to tropical climates ; to promote the science of zoology by the interchange, import and export of animals ; and to encourage the acclimatization, domestication, and breeding of animals, and to improve the indigenous breed of cattle and farm-stock." These objects have all been fulfilled, and steps are, we believe, now being taken to carry out this also. A grant of Rs. 3,500 has been made by the Government to the Garden Committee for the purpose of purchasing four young elephants, which are to be exchanged with the Melbourne Acclimatization Society for Australian cattle of good stock, and with these, the Committee will be able to start operations for breeding purposes on the plot of land made over to them at Begubari. Since 1877 the garden has been under the management of a Committee, appointed by, and subject to, the orders of the Government, and they have been aided by a maximum grant of its. 20,000 per annum from Provincial funds. A new arrangement has now been decided on, and will shortly be carried out, under which donors and subscribers will be formed into a society to carry out the purposes of the Gardens, the members being recognised as Fellows of the Zoological Society of Bengal. The management will be vested in a Committee, consisting of four members appointed by the Society, several ex-officio members, and any other gentlemen whom the Government may nominate. The total income of the Gardens during last year was Rs. 41,149, against Rs. 45,612 in 1881-82, the decrease being principally in subscriptions and donations, which are always precarious ; but notwithstanding this, the year closed with a credit balance of Rs. 2,885. In October 1882, a uniform entrance fee of one anna was introduced for all days of the week except Sunday evenings, and the result was that, during the second half of the official year, the number of visitors increased by 10,887 as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. The popularity of the Gardens with the native community is said to be increasing, and the number of visitors paying the one-anna fee has risen from 82,185 in 1880-81, and 109,759 in 1881-82, to 120,463 in 1882-83. During the current year, no doubt the advantages of the reduced entrance fee will be fully realised in a largely increased number of visitors.—*Indian Daily News.*

BENGAL.

CHIEF CIVIL JUDGE OF COOCH BEHAR.—Baboo Bolaram Mullick, the Subordinate Judge of Sealdah, has been offered, and has accepted, the post of Chief Civil Judge of the Cooch Behar State. He will thus be one of the State Council created by the Maharajah. Baboo Bolaram Mullick is the author of that admirable series of essays entitled " The Hindoo Family in Bengal."—*Indian Daily News.*

BRUTAL ASSAULT.—At the Calcutta Police Court, C. B. Isakson, carpenter of the B. S. Otterburn, charged Captain W. Roy, Commander of the B. S. Breadelbane with having assaulted and caused hurt to him on board the B. S. Holyard. In opening the case Mr. Cranenburgh stated that on the Monday previous to the day of the assault, his client received a letter from Captain Jones, inviting him on board the B. S. Holyard. The complainant could not go on that day, but sent a message through the third mate of the Holyard, (who brought the letter) that he would call on the evening of the following day. The following day the complainant being accompanied by a seaman of his vessel, went off to the Holyard, his companion remaining in the dinghy. On going on board he saw the steward of the vessel, and asked him if the Captain of the vessel could be seen. The steward replied in the affirmative, and left the Captain. On returning, the steward told the complainant to go into the cabin. As soon as the complainant went in, Captain Roy, who belonged to another vessel, suddenly made his appearance, to the utter surprise of the complainant, and questioned him about visiting his house at Liverpool in his absence. The complainant said that he did go there once, but on invitation ; and after a short conversation, the defendant laid hold of him and assaulted him, being joined by three or four seamen, all of whom gave the complainant a most severe beating, blackening his eyes, which were closed by the blows and causing such other injuries as necessitated his immediate removal to hospital for treatment. The Court found the defendant guilty, and fined him Rs. 150, awarding Rs. 50 out of the fine to complainant as compensation, on the application of Mr. Cranenburgh.—*Englishman.*

BENGAL PROSPECTS.—We are glad to learn that the latest reports received from the various District Officers in Bengal have served to dissipate anxiety concerning the probable scarcity in that Province. Taking all the divisions there will be an average 8-anna crop, and this, coupled with the large stocks remaining from two good seasons, will be sufficient to support the people next year. Labour, too, is in great demand owing to the development of railways. In the Nuddea district the outturn will only be from one-eighth to one-fourth of a full crop, but here the Government have still half a lakh of rupees available for earthwork on the new railway to Moorshedabad, which traverses the land most affected by the late drought. The company which have made the Jessore-Khoolna line are said to be willing to take up the Moorshedabad railway after, they have opened their own line in January ; and if this arrangement should not be carried out, the Government of India would doubtless sanction an expenditure of two lakhs upon the railway as a protective work.—*Pioneer.*

NATIVE CHIEFS AT THE EXHIBITION.—Native noblemen and gentlemen of high social position, purposing to be present at the opening of the Calcutta Exhibition, will find that special arrangements have been made for their accommodation. Mr. Joubert has reserved for their use a special block of seats in a prominent place. Any arrangement in order of precedence would obviously be out of place in a ceremony of this kind, but care will be taken that those entitled by their position to special consideration will be so placed that they will be able to witness the proceedings without inconvenience. It is a sufficient guarantee that this and other portions of the arrangements of the opening ceremony will be managed successfully to mention that the management has been undertaken, at the special request of the Lieutenant-Governor, by that admirable Master of the Ceremonies, Lieutenant-Colonel P. D. Henderson. There are few Indian officers who have so much experience in the arrangement of the affairs at occasions of ceremony, or a more intimate acquaintance with native etiquette. It may be remembered that Colonel Henderson superintended the ceremonies during the Prince of Wales's tour in this country.—*Englishman.*

CALCUTTA AND THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

THE Executive Committee concerned with the reception of the Duke of Connaught presented their report to the General Committee on November 29. Thirteen thousand rupees have been collected. The Government has consented to illuminate the fort, while the Bengal Government has sanctioned Rs. 5,000 for the illumination of their buildings.

The General Committee has resolved that the address should be presented jointly by the Corporation and a representative committee of the inhabitants at Government House. It was determined that the Duke had been asked by telegraph where he would like the address to be presented, and had replied at Government House. The Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Harrison, said that this was command, but if it had been a wish only a member of the Committee would have willingly accepted it as a command. Mr. J. G. Apcar, representing the Defence Association, said they were very glad of the opportunity to say, on behalf of the Association, that they would be delighted to obey His Royal Highness's command, as indeed they would his slightest wish. The Executive Committee originally suggested Howrah station as the best place for presentation.

It was further resolved to ask the Government to grant a public holiday on the 6th December.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught will be the guests of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal at Belvedere on the evening of the 6th instant. After dinner an evening party will be given to which Calcutta society will be invited.

MADRAS.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—As Mr. J. G. Coleman and his daughter, Mrs. Morgan, were driving home last Wednesday night, along the north beach, opposite the light house, a coach containing Mr. Framjee, his mother and sister collided with Mr. Coleman's coach, damaging it. Mr. Framjee's coach was also damaged and his horse sustained severe injuries. Mr. Framjee's mother fainted immediately the accident occurred. The coachman sustained injuries to his right thigh. Mr. Coleman and his daughter escaped with only a shock. Bishop Colgan, who happened to be driving by at the time, drove Mr. Coleman and his daughter home to Royapooram.—*Madras Mail.*

THE MADRAS HIGH COURT.—Once more the Government has recommended the addition of another Judge to our hard-worked High Court. In its review of last year's Report of the High Court the Government write :—" If the work of the Court goes on increasing as it has shown a tendency to do since 1879, and if the arrangements made for holding as many sittings of appellate benches as is possible in the circumstances do not secure the speedy disposal of cases, it will certainly become necessary either to add a Judge permanently to the Court or to relieve the Court of at least a great portion of its work on the Original Side—a measure frequently suggested by this Government."—*Madras Mail.*

JUDICIAL SCANDALS IN CEYLON.—Ceylon is making preparations for another judicial scandal. At a Lawyers' meeting held recently a certain Mr. P. Coomara Swamy, a gentleman of the long robe, made an extraordinary statement to the effect that he " had been in practice for over ten years, and had pleaded in several courts of the island, and, from personal experience, as well as from the undoubted testimony of others competent to form a correct opinion, he knew at least five members in the Judicial service who had so far forgotten their self-respect as to be frequently on the bench drunk." This surprising statement was, strange to say, greeted with " applause." We now learn from a contemporary that the Colonial Secretary has called upon Mr. Coomara Swamy to furnish him with the names of the Judicial members alluded to.

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.—The official summary of the N. W. P. crops and weather reports for the week ended on November 28, states :—No rain has fallen. The rabi prospects are generally fair. The markets are sufficiently supplied, and prices in most districts steady. A few cases of small-pox are reported in Rae Bareli and Fetahgarh, and cholera appears in Sitapur and Farukhabad, otherwise the public health is good.

SUMMER HEADQUARTERS OF THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.—The Lahore paper states that Sir Charles Aitchison has abandoned all idea of removing the summer headquarters of the Punjab Government from Simla to Dalhousie, and that Murree is now under consideration as an alternative resort. Murree has the disadvantage of a deficient water-supply,—one, however, that is probably susceptible of remedy—but it is more suitable than Dalhousie in respect to lodging accommodation both for the Lieutenant-Governor and his public offices. It will probably rest a good deal with local house-proprietors to decide whether the financial difficulty to which we alluded shall become insuperable or not.—*Pioneer.*

STRANGE IF TRUE.—Some little time ago, it was reported that a native *dhobi* had died in the Attock fort under very suspicious circumstances. The deceased man had been ill-treated by two gunners ; and though it was proved that his spleen was enlarged, it seems difficult to resist the conviction that his death was due to the ill-treatment he had received. The unfortunate part of the affair is, that it has been impossible to bring the case into a Court of law. The Civil authorities seem not to have moved in the matter in the first place, because they were informed that the Military authorities had taken it up ; and when the accused were handed over by the Military authorities to the Civil authorities, there was no evidence forthcoming to justify a trial.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

RAILWAY GUARANTEES.—The Government of these Provinces is about to take a useful and probably a popular step in consolidating the stock of the different

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 1.

On the London Stock Exchange three per cent. Consols have advanced to 101⅞, a rise of ⅛. 4½ per cent. Rupee Securities are also ⅛ higher, the closing quotation being £82¾ per one thousand rupees. There is no change in the other stocks. Money remains unaltered.

In the General Produce Markets Rapeseed is firm. Calcutta Brown ex-Warehouse has risen to 52s. 6d. per quarter, and 75 per cent. Bold Yellow also ex-Warehouse to 55s. 6d. No change in the other produce.

Metals are depressed. Wallaroo Copper is reported as unquotable, while Brazier has fallen to £70½ per ton; Yellow Metals to 5½d. per lb.

The Manchester Piece-Goods Market is firm.

The Liverpool Cotton Market on Friday closed quiet. Surats steady; arrivals quiet. Sales 10,000 bales, of which 1,500 bales Surats. There is no alteration in prices. In New York ready Mid-Uplands are unaltered at 10 9-16 cents, but "futures" for the month of February have declined to 10·84 cents, a fall of 7 points.

On Saturday the Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surat steady; arrivals firm. Sales 7,000 bales, of which 800 bales Surats. Price's unaltered. The New York quotations both on the spot and for "futures" for the month of February are unchanged. For the month of April the price is quoted at 11·13 cents.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1883.	1882.	1881.
Week's receipts	222,000	254,000	215,000
,, Exports to U. K.	100,000	97,000	38,000
,, ,, to Continent..	54,000	82,000	41,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	2,406,000	2,422,000	2,257,000
,, Exports to U.K. ,, ...	642,000	798,000	655,000
,, ,, to Cont. ,, ,,	589,000	665,000	401,000
,, Stock in the ports	964,000	988,000	973,000
Saturday's receipts	34,000	31,000	34,000

The total visible supply for all Europe on the 30th ultimo, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1883.	1882.	1881.
Total supply of all kinds	2,730,000	2,540,000	2,580,000
,, ,, Surats	321,000	459,000	280,000

For the U. K. only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	468,000	505,000	435,000
,, London	46,000	76,000	40,000
American afloat	250,000	230,000	180,000
East Indian ,,	47,000	54,000	42,000
	811,000	865,000	697,000
Price of Mid-Uplands	6d.	5 15-16d.	6 11-16d.
,, Fair Dholleras	4d.	4d.	4 11-16d.
Difference	2d.	1 15-16d.	2d.

EXCHANGE is firm at 1s. 7⅛d. for demand Bank Paper and 1s. 7 32-32 to 1s. 7¼d. for three months' credits. For forward delivery 1-32d. better is named. We have not heard of business having been done to any great extent to-day. Bar Silver, according to Reuter, is worth 50½d. per oz.

Bank Bills on Demand	1s 7⅛d.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 7 7-16d.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 7 19-32d.
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 7 25-32 to 1s. 7¾d.
Francs, 3 months' sight	Frcs. 2·07½

GOVERNMENT PAPER unchanged—4 per cents. Rs. 98 15-16; 4½ per cents, Rs. 102⅜

SHARES.—Market firm. Port Cannings have improved to Rs. 382½. Press Securities are also in better demand at advanced rates. Alberts have found buyers at Rs. 1,205; Berars at Rs. 600; Bombay Cottons at Rs. 1,220; Forts at Rs. 2,550; Mofussils at Rs. 430; New Indians at Rs. 217½; Prince of Wales at Rs. 650; and Volkarts at Rs. 810. For Mill shares there is a strong feeling, and rates have advanced considerably in some cases. We have heard of sales of Albert Edwards at Rs. 600; Alliances at Rs. 950; Bombay Uniteds at Rs. 1,070; Coorlas at Rs. 835; Empress at Rs. 890; Framjee Petits at Rs. 955; Hindostans at Rs. 1,060; Hydrabads at Rs. 1,240; Jewraz Balloos at Rs. 1,210; Khataos at Rs. 1,082½; Madras Uniteds at Rs. 3,200; Mahalukshmis at Rs. 1,050; Manockjee Petits at Rs. 1,400; Mazagons at Rs. 255; Morarjees at Rs. 1,545; New Great Easterns at Rs. 1,115; Orientals at Rs. 730; Prince of Wales at Rs. 280; Sassoons at Rs. 1,475; Southern Indias at Rs. 530; and Western Indias at Rs. 995. Bombay and Burmah Trading shares are still on the rise. Sales are reported to-day at Rs. 6,500 for the Original and Rs. 1,300 for the new issue. Kemp and Company and Treacher and Company shares are enquired for at Rs. 347 and Rs. 1,285 respectively.

COTTON.—Advices from home being of a quieter nature, there is again a slackness in the demand, and very few transactions of importance are reported on European account. The local purchases continue on a limited scale.

	Per candy.
Comrawuttee	F.G. Rs. 175
Do.	Good ,, 170
Do.	F.G.F. ,, 162
Dholleras	F.G. ,, 174
Do.	Good ,, 169
Do.	F.G.F. ,, 160
Western	Good ,, 138
Do.	F.G.F. ,, 149
Dharwar Saw-ginned	F.G.F. ,, 165
Compta	,, 143
New Machine-ginned Broach	Good ,, 214 March.
Do. Comrawuttee	Good ,, 183-185 Mar.
Do. Dholleras	Good ,, 181 April.
Do. Bengal	Good ,, 151
Do. do	F.G. ,, 156

LINSEED is quieter in sympathy with the tone of the market at home, and prices are a shade easier. We quote ready Rs. 5-14½ per cwt. April-May delivery, Rs. 5-9½.

RAPESEED is firmer in consequence of scanty stocks on the spot, and fancy prices are paid for any available parcels. Guzerat, Rs. 8-3 to Rs. 8-4; Cawnpore, Rs. 7-10 to Rs. 7-12; and Brown, Rs. 7-6 to Rs. 7-8.

WHEAT is dull with little or no enquiry from exporters. We quote:—Pessic No. 1, Rs. 31 to Rs. 31½; Yellow, Rs. 25; Luskari, Rs. 23 to Rs. 23½; and Cutha, Rs. 21 to Rs. 21½ per candy.

FREIGHTS are firmer at 20s. to Liverpool via Canal for weight and 21s. 3d. measurement. Havre, 21s. 3d. to 23s. 9d. Wheat and Seeds 25s. Cotton: Antwerp, 22s. 6d. For Trieste and Venice the rate named is Rs. 15 to Rs. 16-4.

PIECE-GOODS.—There is a moderate enquiry in the bazaar, but prices generally rule in favour of buyers.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	750
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	5 do.	830
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	4 do.	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,380	— 250	12½	5 do.	85
LAND COMPANIES.					
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 35	785
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 14	882½

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 27th November, as compared with that for the 20th November:—

	20th Nov.		27th Nov.	
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0 0	2,00,00,000	0 0
Reserve Fund	35,10,291	4 4	35,10,291	4 4
Treasury Balance	2,35,25,282	3 11	2,25,81,605	9 4
Other Deposits	2,35,36,639	11 1	2,37,62,196	12 10
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,15,122	0 10	3,27,560	8 0
Sundries	14,93,254	2 6	15,32,770	3 10
Rs.	7,24,32,659	6 8	7,17,14,424	6 4
ASSETS.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Government Securities	53,86,076	5 4	50,37,821	0 0
Other authorized Invtmts	57,25,041	4 0	56,81,125	0 0
Loans on Govt. Securities	1,32,91,239	9 2	1,27,03,510	2 11
Credits on do.	56,69,032	3 9	62,23,746	4 3
Bills Discounted	1,74,49,439	12 5	1,73,94,229	14 9
Balances with other Banks	5,79,8 9	10 8	4,99,220	13 6
Bullion	46,96,1 5	15 0	45,661	12 0
Dead Stock	12,04,051	15 7	12,04,431	5 3
Stamps	7,939	5 0	8,031	4 0
Sundries	5,50,042	9 8	5,50,042	10 8
Cash at Head Office	97,44,579	8 6	1,03,57,513	15 11
Do. at Branches	1,27,75,358	3 7	1,20,09,090	3 1
Rs.	7,24,32,659	6 8	7,17,14,424	6 4

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser 1,349 tons, Captain J. J. Roberts, sailed on the 1st instant for Galle in ballast.

THE steamer Mount Lebanon, 1,554 tons, Captain F. R. Whitson, sailed on the 1st instant for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Ellora, 1,470 tons, Captain J. H. Warman, sailed on the 1st instant for Rangoon, &c., with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer Bangalore, 1,309 tons, Captain J. P. Hassall, arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Hongkong, (12th Nov.), with a general cargo, and four deck passengers.

THE Hall, Line steamer Rydal Hall, 1,737 tons, Captain C. Barnes, which arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo from Liverpool (3rd Nov.), brought a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss Clarke, Miss Calender, Mr. T. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Quiston, Mrs. Hotham and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Newnham, Captain and Mrs. Sorell, Miss Burgess, Miss Ash, Miss Bawtry, Mr. Nicolson Mr. Tucker, Mrs. Osborne and four infants, Miss Roberts, Mr. R. Woodhouse, Mr. and Mrs. Finch and son, Dr. Jervis, and Mr. McLoughlin.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE following is the list of passengers per s. s. Thames, Captain W. D. Anderson, which arrived here yesterday:—From Sydney.—Mrs. Hernborough and two daughters, Miss Ware, Mr. John A. Lemoine, Mr. Finlay, Mr. C. Platts, Mr. R. A. England, Mr. J. Foster, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Humphrug, and Mr. Geo. Mair. From Melbourne.—Miss G. Patterson, Mr. Clerk, Mr. and Mrs. H. Buckland, Miss Forlong, Miss Butter, Mr. H. Morris, Mrs. Molesworth Green and two daughters, Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Syme, Mr. D. G. A. Syme, and Mr. and Mrs. Curry. From Hongkong.—Mr. S. M. Mehta and Mr. D. F. Tamboty. From Colombo.—Mr. W. R. Phillips, Mr. Thos. Forrest, Mr. H. M. Grigor, and Mr. J. Theobald.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
1	I. G. Dagmar (s)	Haviland	Kurrachee, Nov. 27.
	I. G. Czarwitch	Hotham	Kurrachee, Nov. 27.
	Bangalore (s)	Hassall	Hong Kong, Nov. 12.
2	C. Drummond (s).	Beer	Liverpool, Nov. 1.
	Thames (s)	Anderson	Sydney, Nov. 2.
	Airy Peamss	Anooda	Lamboo, Oct. 8.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Hydaspes (s)	Scrivener	China, &c.
	Euphrates (s)	Mackernes	Kurrachee, &c.
	China (s)	Dodero	Genoa, &c.
	Canton (s)	Daniel	Marseilles.
	Mount Lebanon (s)	Whiteon	Dunkirk.
	Clan Fraser (s)	Roberts	Galle.
	Ellora (s)	Warman	Rangoon.

The steamer Punjab, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, was entered for loading on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
26	Bonnington (s)	Burhill	London, Oct. 13.
	Busheer (s)	England	Rangoon, Nov. 17.
	Kilwa (s)	Potts	Singapore, Nov. 8.
	Penultieme	Tiedon	Liverpool, July 6.
27	Vesta (s)	Rowlings	Liverpool, Oct. 18.
	Gryfe	Roberts	London, Aug. 4.
28	Moray (s)	Duncan	Hong-kong, Nov. 14.
	Tibre (s)	Dugan	Colombo, Nov. 20.
	Arratoon Apcar	Mactaviah	Hong-kong, Nov. 14.
	Godiva (s)	Roberts	Liverpool, Aug. 11.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 26.—Ship Tantallon Castle.
Nov. 27.—Steamer City of London. Barque Souverain.
Nov. 28.—Steamers Curlew, Tyrone and Medina, and Ship Routenburn.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.			
28	Peshawur (s)	.....	London.
	Adjutant (s)	.....	London.
	Sirdhana (s)	.....	Bombay.
29	Asia (s)	.....	Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.			
27	Dacca (s)	.....	London.
29	Peshawur (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Dunphalle Castle.	.....	Penang.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 28.

Hilegam, Captain, Leister, Regt., on leave, from Umballa.

NOVEMBER 29.

Wood, Lieut.-Col., 10th Hussars, on leave, from Lucknow.

NOVEMBER 30.

Cherry, Lieut.-Col., 4th Madras Light Cavalry, on leave, from Madras.
Lorell, Captain, 1st Regt. Hydrabad Contigent, on leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 1.

Watts, Major, 5th Punjaub Cavalry, to join, to Dera Gazi Khan.
Wood, Lieut.-Col., Rifle Brigade, from leave, to Jhansi.
Marshall, Major, 25th Bombay N. L. I., to join to Bhooj.
Kelly, Captain, Staff Corps, to join, to Secundrabad.
Pierce, Col., 16th Bombay N.I., to join, to Poona.
Barnes, Lieut., Comst, Dept., on duty, to Neemuch.
Maitland, Major, Pol., Dept., to join, to Chirkari.
Pratt, Major, Worcestershire, to join, to Poona.
Stevens, Major, Poona Horse, to join, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. BAYLEY, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, December 3.

The range at Coorla is available for class firing and practice from this date. All members going to Coorla for class firing who are at the Bori Bunder station at 5-20 a.m. and at Byculla station at 6-35 a.m. will have their fares paid; those coming after will have to pay their own fare. Members going to Coorla for practice at the above time will be supplied with passes enabling them to travel 2nd class by paying 3rd class fare.

The range at Coorla will be reserved on the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th inst. for the Western India Rifle Association competition. There will be no morning parades during the week, the whole of the instructors being required at the Coorla range.

Members requiring ammunition for class firing or practice are requested to send to Head-quarters for it, there being none on the range. Members of A. B. and D. Companies will send to Sergt. Major T. Abbott, and members of C. E. and F. Companies to Serjt. Inst. J. Walch.

Vol. W. B. Williams having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date, and posted to E. Company.

The following promotions are sanctioned in D. Company from this date. Corpls. W. Boylett and W. Blakeman to be Serjeants. Lce. Corpls. H. Crowe, J. McQueen and Vols. A. Perkins and H. Cassels to be Corporals. Vols. J. C. Harvey, W. J. Rose, E. J. Hyde, and H. Boswell to be Lce. Corporals.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 1, MEADOW-STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.
OPPOSITE ROGERS & CO.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Flora Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time, will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross," engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
* * AGENTS WANTED."

DEFECTIVE OR FAILING SIGHT.

THE sense of sight is so valuable that the importance of perfect and carefully adjusted spectacles can scarcely be overrated; although the wearing of single eye-glasses should be strictly avoided, we have the highest medical authority, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight; and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common pebble or glass spectacles now so generally sold.

For the guidance of those who are using pebble spectacles, it may be stated that when the pebbles are cut *against* the grain, and not polished on the principle which has been universally declared the most appropriate, based on scientific research, they are injurious to the sight.

Unadvisable as the unnecessary wearing of spectacles undoubtedly is, the common notion that their use should be postponed to the utmost is proved beyond dispute to be a grave mistake.

Being in possession of all the optical instruments taken over by us from Dr. A. Menist, we are not only in a position to suit the eye sight to perfection, but to supply different accommodations for each eye which so frequently are needed.

Pamphlet with self-suiting directions free on application.

C. MARCKS & Co.
43, Rampart-row, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

WOODWARD—MACTIER.—November 28, at Satara, by the Rev. J. H. Blunt, M.A., Hillersden Woodward, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, to Annie, second daughter of R. F. Mactier, Esq., Bombay Civil Service.

DEATH.

PRICE.—November 30, at Apollo House, Bombay, Joseph Price, of Morpeth, Northumberland, England, late of Messrs Badham, Pile and Co., Bombay, aged 32 years. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CAMERON.—November 26, at Bellary, the wife of Andrew Cameron, S. M. Esq. Hospett, of a son.
CORNISH.—November 21, at Indrogram, Cachar, the wife of E. S. Cornish, of a daughter.
DUKES.—November 25, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Ernest A. Dukes, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BOLTON—DULTON.—November 28, at Calcutta, Alfred D. Bolton, of Mozufferpore, Barrister-at-law, (Middle Temple), to Emily Grace, daughter of J. Dutton, Winton House, Leamington, Warwickshire.

DEATHS.

DUNCAN.—November 28, at Madras, James Duncan, late of the D. P. W., Madras Presidency, aged 72 years.
EVANS.—November 28, at Dindigul, the infant son of Mr. J. E. Evans.
MORTON.—November 27, at Lucknow, Gerald de Courcy, infant son of Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. G. de C. Morton.
PRICE.—November 26, at Baitool, A. G. Price, Civil Surgeon, aged 48 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"A VISITOR."—Complain to the Committee.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1883.

THE hostile demonstration so long insolently threatened has taken place as per programme. The wire-pullers who have organised with impudent bravado a public insult to the head of the Government, and the blatant mob which obeyed their instructions, have set the seal upon the political incapacity which has brought discredit and final defeat upon the cause which they undertook to champion. The hootings and revilings which greeted the Governor-General on his return to Calcutta will awaken dangerous echoes in England; while the pretensions of these men to dictate the policy of the Government will henceforth be treated not with the indifference heretofore found so galling, but with indignation and resentment. In India the lesson is taught the hundreds of millions of Her Majesty's subjects, that, in the opinion of that which claims to be inespecial manner the dominant caste, the Government may be legitimately intimidated by concerted demonstrations and prepared insult levelled at the person of the Viceroy in the public streets of Calcutta. If that lesson be learned it is not these mindless brawlers who will avert the consequences.

THE news respecting the Suez Canal, that an understanding between M. de Lesseps and the representatives of British shipping interests has been arrived at, is so far satisfactory; and it may be added that the prudence of the Government at home in withdrawing at the close of last July from any ministerial compact with the Canal Company has been fully confirmed. What is more, it assures us that conflicting interests are now to be reconciled, and that the rivalries which constituted a danger to the good understanding between England and France have been, it may be hoped permanently, closed. The decision of the Egyptian International Courts that M. de Lesseps' concession gave him exclusive right to pierce the Isthmus could not possibly be overridden. That court represents the European States, and its declaration on such a point is final. On the other hand, the moral claims of British shipowners and merchants to consideration is too strong to be resisted; and in recognising them M. de Lesseps has given another proof of the practical good sense which has distinguished his career. By the addition of seven Englishmen to the Comité de Direction, or General Management as distinct from its committee the Commission des Finances, the whole number of English administrators will be now raised to ten; and thus—assuming that seven French members will be deducted from the twenty-three at present on the Board—the English representatives will stand to their French colleagues in point of numbers as 10 to 16; a proportion, we think, with which most people will rest content. In addition, while the new arrangement affords security against anything like overwhelming French preponderance, this security is itself corroborated by the design of erecting a Consultative Committee of solely English directors in London. One danger, however, that may lie in wait for the good effects of this latter arrangement is that friction may occur between two Boards of general responsibility, one in Paris, the other in London; and the more so as it will be the fact of 80 per cent. of the Canal traffic being English that will carry most weight in the minds of the London Board. It will be noticed also that our telegrams are silent as to the British "Inspecteur de la Navigation" who figured in M. de Lesseps' proposals of last July, and who could not fail to exercise powerful supervision over the Canal. As to the other concessions, they are unquestionably no more than just. In July there was a proposal to distinguish between vessels in ballast and vessels in cargo, making the former pay 2½ francs per ton less than the latter; but, as it appears now, there is to be no distinction, and in the case of both alike there is to be a reduction of 50 centimes per ton, not, however, to take effect until January 1, 1885. As to the "further reductions" in proportion to profits, it may be hoped that by the aid of the English control profits will not be manipulated so as to just afford no pretext for possible and salutary diminution. The abolition of the surtax from 1st January, 1884, and of the whole pilotage-dues (it was proposed by M. de Lesseps in July to abolish only half these) from July of the same year, are evidently instalments of concession to obviate public impatience at being put off for still another thirteen months in regard to the lowering of the transit-dues.

It will be remembered that four months ago, when Egyptian administration or maladministration brought into prominence the advisability of reviewing the questions connected with the Canal, the most important one, the one of "high policy," to use Mr. Gladstone's phrase, was as to the suggestion that a second canal should be constructed with eight millions of money lent by the English Government. A violent and sometimes rather a *risqué* controversy arose as to the *pouvoir exclusif* claimed by M. de Lesseps: the powers granted him in 1854 constituted, he said, a monopoly; at any rate, he maintained, his concession covered ground enough in which to make a parallel canal or to double the existing channel; and, as we have said, the only court competent to deal with the subject, the International Courts, decided in the French engineer's favour. Partly, however, owing to an idea that, as we stood in Egypt, the right of doing exactly what we willed with the Canal or with the making of another passage—from an idea, in short, that the true *pouvoir exclusif* was in our strong hands—and partly from national irritation at the bombardment of Tamatave, the public at home would hear nothing of a State arrangement with M. de Lesseps. It is plain now, however, that the commercial world recognised that something should be done; the shipping representatives have been in friendly negotiation with the Canal Company and its President; and the result, so far as increased accommodation goes, is that one of two things will happen: either the enlargement of the present Suez Canal or the excavation of a new one. Many people will share a desire entertained by the Peninsular and Oriental Company, namely, to see the former rather than the latter undertaking carried out. But the *pros* and *cons* about which scheme ought to be carried out need not be debated to a deadlock: in either alternative a large share of the accruing benefits will fall to India and its trade.

AFTER all, Royalty must be one of the most laborious of occupations; and as the corporation of Majesties and Royal Highnesses is a close one, its members have of course to be prepared for a more than ordinary share of hard labour. It is not all play and no work with Personages. To take the instance nearest to hand in India and before public attention, that of the Duke of Connaught, it is plain that besides mere soldiering a good deal of real patience and industry will be demanded of him in the character only of a Royal Highness. Not that we assume the soldiering will be "mere." The Duke knows that his services as a leader may some day be called in requisition; he has seen, though it was only the pic-nic side of it, a campaign abroad; his bearing and physique give promise of intelligence and endurance; and when his elder brother will be holding busy court at Buckingham Palace, now a dreary solitude, or by the Thames' side, resisting the encroachments of Messrs. Chamberlain and Dilke, or consigning to jail as a public nuisance the modern Wilkes, our Duke may be at the head of British troops upholding English prestige and the supremacy of our arms. But it is not now of arms and the man we sing. Royalty progresses through our dominion; and seeing what fatigues under the guise of pleasures have to be sustained, we are inclined to doubt if the lot of Royalty in general is to be envied with that fervour of spirit so common to lowlier mortals.

For from its commencement the life of a Prince Royal is, in the great majority of cases, an exacting and a full one. Quite likely the younger years of the Duke among us may recall themselves to him as a nightmare—and it is morally certain that only because of being frightfully bored by all sorts of erudite instructors was Prince Rasselas driven beyond the barriers of his happy valley. Men are prone to hypocritically assert that their schooldays were a period of unmixed felicity; they say so because they formed a time relieved of all responsibilities, because they had—a true blessing—never to be under the necessity of thinking, and because they saw no care in the morrow once the gradus was shut and spondees and dactyls disposed in metrical order. It was no matter either if the verses should be innocent of quality or quantity; quantity and quality might be safely left to Latinists and poets. Now it is to be presumed that Royalty goes through much more than the ordinary tribulation of Greek and Latin versifying. There are a thousand subjects connected with the State of which at least the general principles must be known and studied, if, that is, the Royal pupil is not to disgrace the stock of which he is descended; and when the time of probation is over he has most probably, after experiencing the solemnization of matrimony, to take his position in the real world of men and women about him. It needs but a little time to see whether the early training has been of the right sort; whether the Royal nursling has been turned out a man as well as a Prince; whether he has been taught to rule himself as well as others. It may be said that so far as the present career of the scion of the Royal family now with us has gone, there are satisfactory indications that he has a very full share of the qualities desirable in a son of the Queen-Empress.

It is difficult to guess how Royal personages regard the part they play in relation to the people with whom they are brought in contact. What were the private thoughts, for instance, of their Royal Highnesses the other day on the occasion of their cordial reception in Bombay? Would they not have preferred the leisurely jog-trot of the tourist to the sights of the city. Did it strike their Royal Highnesses that the hurry and worry of the State landing was very fine but was rather wearying? Had there been no unprofitable expenditure of gunpowder that might yet be useful in Africa, Her Royal Highness would not have had to seek, as Sir Joseph Porter, K.C.B. puts it, the seclusion which her cabin grants, or in her case did grant, in her flight from the crowd of hungry expectants who wanted to be introduced on the quarter-deck of the Cathay; and in that case, too, her Royal consort would not have had to shake hands with a great many people in queer dresses whom he would never again be likely to see during the whole future course of his existence. He would not have had to deliver a speech; he would not have had to make his tiffin with anxious eyes watching the fall of his fork; nor would the Princess his wife have been aware that every shade in her apparel, every tuft in her becoming bonnet, was a subject of the most anxious scrutiny to each and all of the fair daughters of Eve in her vicinity. In Calcutta, however, there will be far harder fashionable servitude than was got through with in Bombay. In the first place, the non-official world—world, because it is a well-recognised thing that all Indian non-officials reside in Calcutta—will be apt to emphasise the character of their welcome to Royalty just to show Lord Ripon what a detestable thing it is to be a Liberal; and will be desirous to exhibit the nice distinction which may exist between loyalty to the Crown and respect to its Government. In the next place, it will be holiday time, when salutes will be going off almost of themselves at Fort William from sheer constancy of practice, when an international mart will be open, and when there will be sight-seers from all parts; and lastly, the Duke will be "on leave" after a short period of service at Meerut and will be no doubt interested at seeing the novelties of Eastern life and manner. This conjunction of gaieties cannot fail to be a great thing for the Calcutta newspapers, and for their readers too, if they are at all tired of the Ilbert controversy. It will not be such an enjoyable time for the Prince, unless he can steal away to some tiger-haunted region or get quietly out for a day's less kingly sport distant from the madding crowds of Calcutta. Her Royal Highness for her part may become tired of ceremony succeeding ceremony, of dances at which she will not dance without a settled purpose of State policy dictating her steps, and of standing about red-baize platforms in public for hours at a time receiving bouquets and, with native ladies of rank, getting through pantomime such as must ensue where both conversationists have not the least idea of what the other is endeavouring to say. Very likely indeed the Royal couple will give vent to a sigh of satisfaction as they re-enter General Bright's bungalow at Meerut, and settle down to the occupations of an ordinary mofussil resident.

We have only, it will be observed, taken one example in order to show that the holiday *time* of Princes is not in every case a period of unadulterated delight or even of ease. Possibly at home the younger branches of the Royal House may enjoy an occasional hour of greater or less retirement according to their fancy or disposition. Even the Prince of Wales by resorting to incognito can steal a march upon public curiosity, and run over to Paris for a couple of days. But here that cannot happen; for the Englishman in India sees a great deal too little of his sovereign's family to let any of them easily elude attention. The question, then, that remains is, Does Royalty enjoy the receipt of popular homage incessantly repeated so much as to warrant envy of a Royal lot? Is Royalty any happier than the uncrowned remainder of mankind?

IT is satisfactory to hear that the sanction of the Secretary of State to the arrangement with the Southern Mahratta Railway Company has been given in time to permit of the Western Deccan line being begun this season. The works will be commenced at once, and good progress will be effected before the monsoon. There is another matter in connection with the existing projects of railway extension which is not, however, quite so satisfactory. The Secretary of State has directed the Jhansi-Manickpore Railway to be made on the metre gauge. This is a very serious matter indeed. The line has to join at Jhansi the main extension from Bhopal to Gwalior and Cawnpore which the G. I. P. have so long been trying to get the Secretary of State to sanction. It starts from Manickpore on the East Indian Railway, and therefore must be on the same gauge as the Bhopal extension. As the Secretary of State wants it to be on the metre gauge, that practically settles beforehand the fate of the whole extension, which must be on the metre gauge too. This will for a second time deprive Bombay of the broad gauge connection with Upper India which she in vain fought for on the Rajputana line, and it behoves us to take action at once if we wish to avert the calamity—for such it will be. This, however, is, we fear, only the beginning of an attack all along the line. From what we hear it is certain that efforts are being made to get the Nizam's Railway made on the metre instead of the broad gauge, thus sandwiching it between two broad gauge lines at Hyderabad and Warora, and again saddling the Bombay export trade with a transhipment. There is no doubt whatever that there will be a similar effort to get the Nagpore-Bengal line, to which we referred on Saturday, constructed on the metre gauge too. That of course would be as great a piece of administrative folly as can well be conceived. The break at Nagpore is bad enough now, and to perpetuate it at a time when the necessity of doubling the broad gauge G. I. P. from Bhosawul towards Nagpore is actually under discussion, is the acme of shortsightedness. For all this we are indebted to the Strachey brothers, who wish to enforce their pet ideas out of season and in season. By insisting on the metre gauge for these lines they choke off the companies, and so get an open field for State agency. The Chamber of Commerce and the Bombay Government should take instant action to nip the whole scheme in the bud. There is no time to lose.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT AT MEERUT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MEERUT, NOV. 28.

THE greater the progress made by the Royal party into the interior, the fewer grew the indications of that social and political advancement which exists in a higher degree perhaps in Bombay than in any other city in India. Nearly the whole way to Pahlanpore "smiling peace and plenty" appeared to have settled on the land, while the people appeared contented and prosperous. But beyond Pahlanpore hardly anything met the eye but wild jungle and trackless wastes, dotted here and there with miserable-looking villages and mud hovels, where squalor and poverty were the constant companions of the inhabitants. At Pahlanpore appeared to be drawn the dividing line between fertility on the one hand and sterility on the other. That the land, where it was not of course an actual desert, might be profitably cultivated, was made manifest by the fact that at intervals along the line were to be seen plots measuring several acres covered by thick heavy crops. The Rajputana-Malwa Railway has done much towards opening up this part of the country, but what appears to be more necessary to bring the land under general cultivation is the construction of irrigation works, to provide against the effects of the long droughts to which Rajputana is subject. During the dry season the rivers almost entirely disappear, and where they do exist they flow as a rule along channels so deep and narrow as to render the districts through which they pass unsuited for direct river irrigation. To the sportsman Rajputana is a veritable paradise. Its wild jungles, thickly-wooded ravines, and large tracts of grass and brushwood are the haunts of numerous wild animals, including tiger, wild boar, deer, antelope, &c. About six or seven weeks ago a man-eating tiger, which was supposed to have its lair in a thick jungle a few hours on the Delhi side of Pahlanpore, made great havoc among the peasants, carrying away several of the women and children. The Royal party did not have an opportunity of seeing any of the dangerous specimens of large game in Rajputana, but deer appeared to be numerous, while a stray wolf, jackal, or fox was occasionally to be seen.

Having lunched with the Nawab of Pahlanpore early on Sunday afternoon, the Royal party stayed for tea at Nana, which, like all the stations along the route, had been tastefully decorated with foliage and bunting. The distance from Pahlanpore to Nana, which is about seventy miles, was traversed in three hours. Twenty-three miles an hour is not very fast running for a special train. But the fact was that Their Royal Highnesses did not wish to reach Delhi before two o'clock on Monday afternoon, and that the speed had to be regulated accordingly. Between forty and fifty miles per hour is stated to be the maximum rate at which a train can travel on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, which, bearing in mind the fact that the line has been constructed on the narrow gauge principle—a greater mistake than which could hardly have been committed—is, in sporting phrase, a "fast record." All the carriages composing the Royal train were in electric communication, this being, it was claimed, the first time that the somewhat cumbrous ar

TELEGRAMS.

RECEPTION OF THE VICEROY AT CALCUTTA.

HOSTILE DEMONSTRATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 1.

Calcutta has been a witness this morning to a scene which to all right-thinking Englishmen, whether opposed to the Ilbert Bill or otherwise, must be humiliating in the extreme. Not only that, but, so far as I have as yet been able to gauge public opinion, expressions of disgust and surprise from our Colonial and American visitors are widespread. I proceed to give the details.

At eight o'clock H. E. the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Ripon and suite arrived at the Howrah station, where they were received by a number of district officials, a large body of East India Railway Volunteers acting as a guard-of-honour, and by the Native Infantry, who fired a salute. Vast crowds of natives were present, filling the platform and adjacent premises. Almost every native carried a small banner, and native music was in full force. An address enclosed in a handsome casket will be forwarded to the Viceroy at Government House by the Howrah Municipality. The party immediately started for Government House.

Here visitors began to assemble on the grand staircase before half-past seven, and by the time the booming of guns from Fort William announced the arrival of the Viceregal party at Howrah, the steps which are capable of affording standing room for some hundreds of persons, were fairly crowded. All the members of Council in Calcutta were present, together with the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the district officials, the Judges of the High Court, and many officers of the Imperial Government. The mercantile community was represented only by Mr. Gladstone, of the firm of Messrs. Gladstone, Wylie, and Co. Mr. Zemin was the sole representative of the trading community. With these exceptions the non-official community was almost unrepresented, The Warwickshire Regiment turned out on the west side of the steps with band and colours. The Calcutta Volunteers occupied a position to the east of the staircase. The muster of Volunteers was poor, consisting mainly of Secretariat men and cadets. The Mounted Volunteers numbered eleven, and the Naval Brigade four. On the whole I should estimate the total number of all the companies at about two hundred. The native nobility and gentry mustered strongly, although not more so than on previous occasions. Amongst the most conspicuous were the Rajahs of Cooch Behar and Durbhunga, Prince Furruck Shah, the Nepaulese representative, and others of like rank too numerous to mention.

A little after nine o'clock the carriage of the Viceroy was seen approaching. It entered by the west gate. At that point there ensued a scene which defies description. A mob numbering fully 200 persons, composed of Europeans and Eurasians, had collected there with a banner, designed, I believe, by a certain assistant of a local bookselling firm, bearing the inscription, "Christians to the front." As the Viceregal carriage neared the point where the mob had congregated, the Viceroy was about to bow, but seeing the hostile attitude of the crowd he refrained from doing so. No man of the crowd removed his hat, whilst hisses, groans, cat-cries, shrieks of "Take off your hat," and other unworthy demonstrations of public feeling created a hubbub perfectly disgraceful. The Viceroy's carriage was occupied by Lord and Lady Ripon, Lord William Beresford, and Captain Rochford. It was preceded by the body-guard and followed by a van containing the personal staff.

The Viceroy on alighting walked straight up the staircase into Government House, merely pausing to shake hands with a few of those nearest to him lining his pathway. Among these I noticed Mr. Joubert and several representatives of the Australian colonies, notably the Hon'ble Mr. Bosistos, President, and Mr. Thompson, member of the Commission, for Victoria.

The Roman Catholic Archbishop received the Viceroy at the bottom of the steps. America was represented by her Consul General. At certain points of the route which it was expected and announced that the Viceroy would take in driving from Howrah, special insults had been arranged for by the Anglo-Indians, as also special honours by the natives. Banners bearing the inscription "God bless our Viceroy" were in some cases torn into pieces by infuriated spectators, and it was only by changing the route originally mapped out that the Viceroy avoided additional insult. It is, however, a matter of satisfaction to know that men of all shades of thought condemn these proceedings on the part of the mob in no measured terms, and it is pretty well agreed that the insults heaped to-day upon the Viceroy have not originated with the opponents of the Bill as a body, but are entirely attributable to an irresponsible and unimportant section of them.

The feeling against the Bill has in no way decreased, but rather has become intensified, but this method of showing that feeling is severely reprobated. To-day's proceedings have in no way helped the cause of the opposition, while they have sensibly widened the gap between the races, already sufficiently wide. This is how public opinion views the matter.

Statements have been made that on the Viceroy's health being proposed at St. Andrew's dinner last night, the toast was hissed. I do not know what version of the story, if any, has reached Bombay. The truth is that the toast was received in silence and not drunk, only about twenty people remaining standing. A feeble attempt to get up a hiss was made, but promptly suppressed. The speeches were of the usual character, but the one by Mr. Keswick, condemning the policy of the Viceroy on almost all points, was listened to with rapt attention, and met with universal approbation. In the course of his remarks he said:—"We Britons respect the rights and privileges peculiar to natives. Most natives still respect ours in return, notwithstanding the Government's action, and recognize that it is possible for not only a fair share, but a very large share, to be given them in the government of a country containing some two hundred and fifty millions of people without making it necessary to deprive the few thousand European British subjects scattered throughout the mofussil of their much-cherished right of being tried by their own Christian countrymen." He went on to say that he hoped the Government would withdraw the obnoxious measure, which was so hurtful to the best interests of all; so that the public mind, being set at rest and freed from impending calamity, might be devoted again to those peaceful pursuits which build up the wealth and strength of a nation. Mr. Keswick's speech appealed to the feelings of all present and was received with loud cheers.

DEC. 2.

I gave in my yesterday's telegram as accurate an account of what really transpired on the Viceroy's arrival as it was possible for me to obtain, both by personal observation and from reports received from various sources. I have since been informed, on authority worthy of all credence, that my account was much exaggerated. I may possibly have been mistaken, but from what I have since ascertained, my former telegram was correct, so far as general feeling is concerned.

(FROM THE SECRETARY, INDIAN ASSOCIATION.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 1.

A grand reception was given to the Viceroy by the native community on his arrival. Over a lakh of people assembled; vociferous cheers greeted the viceregal party; hundreds of flags were displayed, and flowers were thrown into the viceregal carriage all along the route to Government House. There was a grand illumination of the Native Town in the evening.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

DEC. 2.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Ripon arrived on Saturday morning. The special train in which the Viceregal party travelled arrived punctually at half-past eight. Several European and many native gentlemen, with a few ladies, were present: and a guard-of-honour of Railway Volunteers 100 strong was drawn up on the platform. The Loyal Poorbeahs also furnished a guard-of-honour, with band and colours, outside the station. His Excellency was received with unbounded enthusiasm by the people, with flags and banners containing for motioes—"Long live our noble Viceroy," "May his administration last long." "Truth will triumph," "Liberty of the Press," "Queen's Proclamation upheld," "Local self-government," "Welcome to Lord and Lady Ripon." The crowd cheered lustily and waved their flags and banners, besides throwing bouquets of flowers into the Viceregal carriage. As the carriage passed the bridge a band of native musicians struck up, and were answered by cheers from the crowds in the streets and on the housetops, the enthusiasm continuing until the party entered Government House. On either side of the entrance a number of Europeans and Eurasians had taken up a position, headed by a man carrying a banner in his hand with the inscription "Christians to the front," which was vigorously flourished, as His Excellency reached Government House, the crowd yelling and for a time startling the assembly on the grand staircase at Government House, where a very large crowd of European and native gentlemen had assembled. On alighting His Excellency was received by the Lieutenant-Governor; members of the Bengal Council; General Wilkinson and District Staff; the Maharajah of Cooch Behar; Sir Richard Garth; Archbishop Goethals; the High Court Judges; the Maharajah of Durbhunga; Sir Jotindro Mohun Tagore; and many others. The Viceroy was evidently fatigued, but spoke with a few gentlemen, and then retired. The European non-official element was conspicuous by its absence. The Volunteers who furnished the guard-of-honour were hissed by a ragged crowd of Europeans and East Indians.

THE ILBERT BILL.

DESPATCH FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 2.

The last mail brought out a despatch from the Secretary of State with reference to the Ilbert Bill. It seems that Lord Northbrook was substantially correct in stating what modification would be introduced, and his observations made at Bristol, as telegraphed by Reuter, may be taken as giving a correct view of the lines upon which the Government of India intends to proceed.

Clause 1 of the Bill will be entirely cut out, and only District Magistrates and Session Judges, whether belonging to the Competition or Statutory branches of the Native Civil Service, will be made *ex-officio* justices of the peace. Turner's clause will be adhered to, so that European British subjects may claim a change of venue. The intentions of Government will probably be made known directly the Imperial Council reassembles, which will probably be on Friday next.

It may be as well to state that under the Statutory rules no native Civilian of that branch of the service will attain the position of District Magistrate or Sessions Judge for at least the next ten years.

THE EXHIBITION DINNER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 2.

As I telegraphed to you some days ago, the Executive Committee of the Exhibition, together with the delegates from the Colonies and a few others, had been invited by the Viceroy to meet the Duke and Duchess of Connaught at dinner on the night of the opening ceremony. Ill-feeling has by this been engendered in certain high official circles, and the exclusion of certain officials was looked upon as a slight inflicted upon them. It has since been explained that the banquet in question is merely given as an Exhibition dinner, so the ill-feeling has in great measure died away.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 2.

The Governor of Bombay and the Maharaja of Jeypore arrive by the mail-train on the 3rd inst.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

M. DE LESSEPS AND THE BRITISH SHIPOWNERS.

SIGNING OF A CONVENTION.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

A Convention has been signed in connection with the Suez Canal by M. de Lesseps and the representatives of the British shipping interests.

The following are the principal clauses of the Convention:—

The immediate addition of seven Englishmen to the Board of Directors, and the formation of a Consultative Committee in London composed of English directors.

The surtax will be abolished from 1st January next, and the pilotage-dues on 1st July next. The transit-dues will be reduced fifty centimes per ton on January 1, 1885, and further reductions in proportion to the profits made. A Committee of engineers and shippers, half of which will be composed of Englishmen, will determine whether the present Canal is to be enlarged or a second canal constructed.

THE ORANGEMEN AND THE NATIONALISTS.

In consequence of the prevailing excitement existing between the Orangemen and the Nationalists, an influential meeting of the former, which was to have taken place at Newry to-morrow, has been forbidden by the authorities.

ARREST OF AN EDITOR.

The Editor of the *Tyrone Courier* has been arrested for issuing an anti-Nationalist placard.

THE EXPECTED STRIKE OF THE COLLIERS.

The colliers, who were expected to go out on a general strike to-day, have in several districts agreed to a compromise.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

PARIS, Dec. 1.

The report of the Chamber of Deputies Committee on the Tongking question recommends an amicable arrangement with China in connection therewith, but states that in the meanwhile it is necessary to reinforce the French troops in Tonking.

H. M.'s IRONCLAD INVINCIBLE.

ALEXANDRIA, Dec. 1.

H. M.'s Ironclad Invincible arrived here to-day.

THE MURDER OF CAREY.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

O'Donnell, whose trial was concluded yesterday, has been found guilty of the murder of James Carey, and has been sentenced to death.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Dec. 1.

The s. s. Suffolk sailed for Bombay.

COLOMBO, Dec. 2.

French Mail steamer Peiho, from China, arrived.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Total week's sales of Cotton		71,000 bales.
" " "	Surats	14,000 "
" " Imports of Cotton		118,000 "
" "	Surats	4,000 "
" Stock of Cotton		468,000 "
" "	Surats	96,000 "
" Stock of Cotton in London		46,000 "

LONDON, Nov. 30.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera 4

The Manchester market has been firm.

4	per cent. Rupee Paper	80½
4½	"	89½
3	" Consols for account	101⅛
3½	" Sterling Loan	103⅜
4½	" French Rentes	106½
Bar Silver		50½
Oriental Bank Shares		£11
Chartered "		£22
Do. Mercantile "		£16-10
Hongkong and Shanghai		£54-10

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY, NIGHT, Dec. 1.

10 p.m ..... 71·0

SUNDAY, Dec. 2.

6 a.m.	67·6
10 a.m.	76·1
2 p.m.	84·1
4 p.m.	79·3

THE MAILS.

The P. and O. Company have received a telegram stating that the Brindisi, with the outward English mails, left Suez for Bombay at 4 p. m. on Saturday.

On Saturday at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, Jamsetjee Pestonjee Madon, late shroff of the Bank of Bombay, who was unanimously found guilty by a special jury on Thursday last of the charge of theft of Rs. 16,000, the bank's moneys, was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years. But for the recommendation of the jury to mercy, his lordship (the Acting Chief Justice) said he should unquestionably have sentenced the prisoner to seven years' transportation; but it was impossible, in the interests of justice, to pass upon him a less sentence than five years' rigorous imprisonment. The case against Hormusjee Byramjee Rana, the head shroff of the bank, who is charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 64,037, was, owing to his extremely weak condition, postponed until the 15th inst.

At the High Court on Wednesday last, in the case of the Empress *vs.* Sadanund Shricrishnajee, a decision of some public interest was given by Mr. Justice West and Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, defining the powers of the Municipal Commissioner in the matter of the removal of nuisances. On the 25th September last the accused was charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Presidency Magistrate, with not complying with a notice requiring him to put his chawl, situated on the Breach Candy-road, "in a proper state," and was convicted and fined Rs. 50, with an additional fine of one rupee per day until the rooms were put in a wholesome state. By the summons, however, he was charged with not complying with the notice requiring him to provide ridge ventilation for the rooms of the chawl. It was contended for him that, under section 220 of the Municipal Act, he could not be called upon to provide ridge ventilation for his chawl; and that the chawl was not filthy or unwholesome within the meaning of section 220. Their lordships held that the Legislature, in enacting section 220, could not have intended, and did not intend, to invest the Municipal Commissioner with the power of directing structural alterations. Their lordships reversed the order of the Presidency Magistrate, and directed the fine paid by the accused to be refunded to him.

Lieut.-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C. B., C. S. I., Military Member of the Viceroy's Council, who arrived here a few days ago from Kurrachee, left on Saturday for Pachmarhee. A salute of 15 guns will be fired at sun-rise this morning.

Early on Saturday morning two wagons and a brake-van belonging to a goods train were derailed at Ghat Cooper, some thirteen miles from Bombay, while shunting operations were going on. The traffic on both up and down lines was delayed for some two hours in consequence of the accident.

An agricultural show is to be held at Gondal, Kattywar, at the end of this month (27th, 28th, and 29th), under the patronage of Lieutenant-Colonel West, Political Agent, and the management of Major Nutt and Mr. Jayashankar Lalshankar, Joint-Administrators of the Gondal State. The show will include horses, cattle, sheep and goats, dogs, poultry, dairy produce, fruits, vegetables, grains, cotton, flowers, and agricultural, implements.

There was again a falling off in the salt revenue during October, the amount collected being Rs. 41,11,000 as compared to Rs. 42,66,000 for the corresponding month of last year. The total receipts for the seven months of the current financial year to the end of October were Rs. 3,17,88, the balance in favour of this, as compared with last year, which at the end of August stood at Rs. 11,18,000, being now reduced to Rs. 2,33,000.

The following telegram has been received from the Tukht-i-Suleiman expedition, dated 25th November, noon:—"Survey not reached summit yet. Physical difficulties great; hence delay. Otherwise all well."

The Hon. Mr. Bruce, second son of the late Earl Elgin, and Member of Parliament for Fifeshire, and Mr. Buchanan, Member for Edinburgh, are now in the Punjab. They visited Ali Musjid in the Khyber Pass last week.

The Government of the Punjab, having proposed to arm the Peshawur Border Police and Militia with Enfield rifles, the Supreme Government has sanctioned, recently, the issue of the rifles and ammunition required.

Rain has been general in Burmah during the last few days.

Mr. Grindrod, of Colombo, has received Lord Derby's formal sanction of a concession to him of the right of cutting a ship-canal through the island of Ramesvaram. The papers were submitted to Lord Ripon, who signified his approval by wire, and the documents have been sent out for his lordship's signature. Mr. Grant Duff also is to do all in his power to promote it. As soon as Mr. Grindrod's rights have been legally secured, he will proceed to form a joint-stock company at home to carry out the work.

A telegram from Rangoon, November 28, states:—"The *Rangoon Gazette* announces that the preparations for the suppression of Shan rebellion have so alarmed Monay Tsabwa that he has sent two or three priests to Mandalay with offers of submission to his Suzerain, provided the past is forgiven and he is reinstated. King Theebaw received the ambassadors favourably, and has sent them back with some trusted messengers of his own to find out if Tsabwa is really in earnest, in which case further operations will be suspended."

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught were to arrive at Allahabad on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The following was the programme of the reception:—"All civil and military officers will be present, and as the public has received a general invitation for the occasion, the gathering in and around the station is likely to be a large one. Guards-of-honour from the Railway Volunteers and the Allahabad Volunteers will receive His Royal Highness on the platform and at his destination, a double salute will announce his arrival, a cavalry escort will attend the carriage, and the Durham Light Infantry and 28th Punjab Infantry will line the whole length of the road to Government House."

The comment of the *Pioneer's* London Political correspondent a month ago on the proceedings of Mr. F. T. Atkins, the railway employés' delegate in England, was that "his mission comes too late. The Government are clearly indisposed to listen to outside advice, or to be influenced by any of the memorials which the audiences whom Mr. Atkins addresses may send up to them."

It has been arranged that the Commander-in-Chief (Sir Donald Stewart) will make no stop at Allahabad, or elsewhere, on the way between Pachmarhi and Calcutta. His Excellency, according to the latest arrangements, leaves Piparia on the G. I. P. Railway at 5-30 p.m. on 7th December, and arrives at Calcutta at 5-50 on the morning of the 9th.

Colonel Peacock, the Political Agent, has assured an up-country paper that the chains given by the Maharaja of Ulwar to T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught were simply the gala garlands which native custom has prescribed for such occasions, and not "a gold chain and star studded with diamonds," as was reported.

The *Bombay Catholic Examiner* argues that there would seem to be some reason on the side of H. E. the Governor in the matter of the dispute with the Judges, because "the grouping together around H. E. of more persons than necessary may lead to consequences like the following incident, which we have on good authority. At a levée held by the late Governor a Parsee youth dressed according to regulation, in passing through the hall being unable to distinguish Sir Richard from the rest, bowed not to him but to some other of the circle of officials that stood around the Governor. Whereupon Sir Richard calling the youth back informed him that he (Sir Richard) was the Governor. Other instances of this nature may have occurred, but no record of them has been kept."

A letter to the Calcutta *Statesman*, the writer of which attributes the storm raised against the Viceroy to a deep conspiracy of Protestants and Freemasons to hound down that illustrious convert, elicits the following criticism from the *Catholic Examiner*:—

His theory is that had Mr. Ilbert proposed his Bill with a Protestant or even as avowed infidel at the head of the Government, nothing more than a gentle murmur would have been heard against it. This theory we cannot accept. Race antagonism is still unfortunately a power in the land quite sufficient of itself to account for the violent agitation which has raged so long. Of course there are bigots in this country as there are all the world over, and it may very naturally be distasteful to some Protestants and Freemasons in India to have in such an exalted position as that of Viceroy a man like Lord Ripon, who has quitted both their camps to go over to the enemy. This feeling may indeed give zest to the opposition of a few. But it is the angry passions which have been roused by the unhappy question of the Criminal Procedure Bill religious antipathy is certainly not a prime factor; and the amount of prejudice felt against Lord Ripon on account of his conversion is insignificant in comparison with the demonstration in which the fanatics of Exeter Hall indulged when he was chosen to govern the Indian Empire. A few wiseacres here as well as at home, in bewailing what they call the infatuation of our Viceroy, have adduced his conversion as a proof of his weak judgment, but no one has been foolish enough to question his motives as bearing upon or being influenced by his embracing the Catholic religion. The writer we have referred to is not a Catholic himself evidently, but we, as Catholics, consider it proper to express our disbelief in his sweeping assertion that Lord Ripon's religion is the main cause of the unpopularity of his policy among a portion of the population of India.

Saigon papers down to the 13th Nov. contain no later news from the seat of war in Tongking than we have already received from other sources. They, however, confirm the rumour that Dr. Harmand, the Chief Civil Commissioner, returns at once to France in order to confer with the Home Government in regard to the future administration of Tongking. Admiral Courbet, in that case, will, it is to be presumed, hold the chief civil as well as military authority, although there were rumours that Count Kergaradec, Minister to the Hué Court, will be Dr. Harmand's *locum tenens*. Reinforcements were arriving fast at Haiphong, and Admiral Courbet was making energetic preparations for a second advance from Hanoi to take Bacninch and Sontay, and to drive back the Black Flags to their mountain fastnesses clear of the Tongking delta. According to the latest advices from the North of China, M. Tricou had returned from his complimentary farewell visit to the Tsungli Yamen at Pekin, and had left Tientsin on the 29th October and Chefoo on the 2nd November, for Korea and Japan in the French corvette Volta, whence he will proceed to Europe, without having been able to come to any satisfactory understanding with Li Hung Chang. It is stated that the Grand Secretary had firmly refused all the propositions and demands of the French Minister, even Abbé Conraux's claims.

The chances afforded to the touring Anglo-Indian for getting rid of his money upon the Continent are likely to be diminished by the extinction of Monaco. Nice for one thing is complaining that the gaming tables there are causing a scarcity of visitors to her own lovely neighbourhood; there has been a sensational suicide of an American officer; and an authoritative statement is made that the Prince of the Principality has sold out his interest in the gaming tables for a lump sum of eight-and-a-half million francs in lieu of an annuity of six hundred thousand, as he desires or foresees that they must soon perish. For the continuance of Monaco a German writer, Herr Wachenhusen, holds France responsible. She, he says, could put it down, as it is within French territory; only then those Frenchmen who go to Monaco to act as *croupiers* on week days and church choristers on Sundays would be deprived of the advantages of their versatility. Besides all this, the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, who, all the world knows, is a very great man indeed, has thrown his influence into the scale against the continuance of the tables, and has therefore been writing indignantly to the Printing-house-square journal.

MILITARY NEWS.

Brigadier-General Annesley, Adjutant-General of the Bombay Army, has passed the Higher Standard Persian examination.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cooke, 17th Lancers, has been granted twelve months' leave to England.

Majors Treeve, 1st Border Regiment, and Rawlinson, 8th Hussars, are appointed interpreters in their regiments.

Major Hamilton, Norfolk Regiment, is posted to the 2nd Battalion, and Lieutenant Bellamy, Border Regiment, is removed to the 1st Battalion. Lieutenant Staniland has been transferred from the 2nd Royal Fusiliers to the 8th Hussars. Lieutenant Nash, 1st Border Regiment, goes for depôt duty. Major Moberly, 1st South Lancashire, remains in England on extended leave until the 10th instant.

Deputy-Surgeon General J. Hendley, C. B., is allowed seventy-one days' privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Deputy Surgeon-General R. Wolseley, A. M. D., has vacated his appointment of Secretary to the Surgeon-General of the British Forces, and proceeds home shortly.

An exchange of places on the roster of Indian service has been sanctioned between Paymasters Fenton and Brett, and the latter officer proceeds home during the present trooping season.

The approximate number of troops taking part in the manœuvres which commence at Meean Meer on the 12th inst. will be 6,500. The Cavalry Brigade, consisting of K.B. Royal Horse Artillery, 5th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers), 8th King's Royal Irish Hussars, and the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, will be under the command of Colonel A. R. D. Mackenzie. The 1st Infantry Brigade, consisting of the 1st Goorkha Light Infantry, and the 19th and 24th Punjab Native Infantry, will be under the command of Colonel P. Story, 1st Goorkhas; and the 2nd Infantry Brigade, consisting of the 1st Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment, 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, 22nd Punjab Native Infantry, and the 4th Goorkhas, will be under the command of Colonel G. B. Wolseley, A.D.C.

The Indian Government sailing ship Czarwitch, Captain W. C. Hotham, arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Kurrachee (27th November) in tow of the Indian Government steamer Dagmar, with the following details:—2 European men, 35 followers, 29 women, 31 children, 2 clerks, and 8 native men.

Mr. Gregson, the well-known temperance lecturer, is now on his annual tour, visiting all the divisional cantonments in India. He expects to finish the Bengal Presidency by Christmas, and then, at the invitation of His Excellency Sir Frederick Roberts, will visit the camp-of-exercise at Bangalore, after which the Bombay and Punjab cantonments will be visited.

It is probable that Captain Lord Alwyne Compton, A.D.C., will resign his appointment on the Viceroy's staff in time to proceed home with his regiment, the 10th Hussars.

Bombay Volunteers.—The following is the field state of Saturday's parade:—

	Field Offrs.	Capt.	Lieuts.	Sergts.	Pts.	Total.
A Co.	0	0	1	1	6	8
B Co.	0	1	0	1	0	9
C Co.	0	1	2	3	18	24
D Co.	0	1	0	4	30	35
E Co.	0	1	1	2	17	21
F Co.	0	0	1	1	7	9
Staff & Band	1	0	0	3	26	30
Army Staff..	0	1	0	2	3	6
					Total.....	142

SIR DONALD STEWART AT SAUGOR.

On the 24th His Excellency made his inspection of the troops at Saugor, who were under the command of Colonel Dixon of the 8th Madras Native Infantry. There were on parade four troops of the 8th Bengal Cavalry under Lieutenant-Colonel Graham; Q-3rd Royal Artillery under Major Alexander; two companies of the 2nd Leicestershire Regiment under Major Richards; and the 8th Madras Native Infantry under Lieutenant-Colonel Dickenson. The 8th Bengal Cavalry have adopted Colonel Mackenzie's equipment and discarded the jack-boot, blue putties being worn instead. For parade purposes the regiment stood in four squadrons, all the horses of each being of the same colour, one squadron chestnut, one grey, one bay, and one brown and one black, which certainly had a very good effect. The 8th Native Infantry appeared in the new khaki uniform, adopted for the Madras Army, consisting of puggri, blouse, trousers and gaiters of khaki drill, the only distinctive mark being a white fringe to the pugri with the regimental number on it. Circassian cartridge-pockets are sewn on each breast of the blouse. The costume is neat and serviceable, but can hardly be called pleasing to the eye. After the inspection of the line the troops marched past to the music of the band of the 8th Native Infantry, the Cavalry and Artillery subsequently re-passing at a trot, and again ranking past at a walk by single file. A brigade of three battalions was then formed by the Infantry, and a few brigade movements carried out, the Artillery and Cavalry in their turn drilling before Sir Donald Stewart, and the latter winding up with a charge in line. His Excellency afterwards inspected the barracks and military prison. In the afternoon he held a levée, and in the evening was entertained at dinner, along with his staff, by the officers of the Saugor garrison at the 8th Bengal Cavalry Mess, the music being furnished by the excellent band of the 8th Native Infantry. The next day the fort was inspected, a large rambling building, situated on the edge of the lake, which has already done good service as a place of refuge in the Mutiny days, and would probably suffice even now under similar circumstances as a defensive post. It has the disadvantages, however, of being separated from the cantonment by the town of Saugor and of reputed unhealthiness. His Excellency leaves Saugor for Kurrell, where the camp will arrive on the 4th, and be broken up the following day.—*Pioneer's Correspondent.*

CALCUTTA AND THE VICEROY.

The *Pioneer's* correspondent telegraphed from Calcutta on Nov. 29:—"The notification of October 1 regarding the levée and drawing-room on the 5th and 7th of December respectively are republished. There will be a nearly general abstention of non-officials from the levée, while between 90 and 100 ladies have formally undertaken to absent themselves from the drawing-room. As names for the levée and drawing-room must be forwarded to Government House by the 1st and 3rd of December an accurate estimate can be formed beforehand of the numbers likely to attend.

A determination to hold aloof from the Viceroy is making itself felt in many ways. It is expected that the opening ceremony of the Exhibition will be noticeable by the absence of European non-officials, while a difficulty also has arisen in the Reception Committee regarding the address to the Duke of Connaught. The proposal to present it at Government House is resented by several members of the committee, so it will probably be presented at the Railway Station or Town Hall.

Major Nicolay, Commanding the Presidency Volunteers, at an exceptionally strong parade yesterday, addressed the men and expressed a hope that the Volunteers would turn out in force for the guard-of-honour to the Viceroy on Saturday. He said that they as Volunteers had nothing to do with politics; as civilians they had other means than declining to attend the guard-of-honour parade to express their disapproval of the Ilbert Bill. The Viceroy had always been a good friend to the corps, and if such disrespect was shown to His Excellency he was sure to disassociate himself from it, and Major Nicolay thought that no Viceroy or Lieutenant-Governor would ever be found willing to attach himself again to a Volunteer Corps in any connection. The usual order for the parade of Volunteers as a guard-of-honour on the *maidan* to-morrow morning appears to-day. Thousands of handbills inviting the natives to turn out and welcome the Viceroy on arrival are being circulated throughout the city and suburbs."

Says the *Pioneer* of Saturday:—We understand that the Judges of the High Court in Calcutta intend going to received the Viceroy on his arrival there this morning—a somewhat unusual formality—in order to prominently dissociate themselves from the threatened manifestations.

THE CALCUTTA VOLUNTEERS AND THE VICEROY.

A correspondent at Calcutta writes us under date November 29:—The Ilbert Bill discussion continues and has a very prejudicial effect on Volunteering here, the parades being less attended than they otherwise would be. The great discussion going on at present has reference to the guard-of-honour ordered for the arrival of the Viceroy on Saturday morning, and to the somewhat indiscreet address of Major Nicolay, the Officiating Commandant, Presidency Volunteers, before dismissing the parade on Wednesday morning. Too much prominence has all along been given to this subject, and I doubt not that many Volunteers will not attend the guard parade who would otherwise have been present, had the usual notification been given without inquiring what the feeling was in the ranks of the corps, or what number would be likely to attend. As it is, there will be a guard-of-honour of 200.

The Mounted Company will not attend, and although the Naval Battery has been put in orders to attend on this occasion, it is very doubtful whether the members will turn out in any numbers.

The Volunteers have all along been anxious to form a guard-of-honour for the opening of the Exhibition, in honour of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, but this has been ignored by the authorities. The Volunteers are not even required to line the roads.

THE VICEROY'S RECEPTION AT ALLAHABAD.

During the one day of his stay in Allahabad, His Excellency the Viceroy went over the new buildings, of the Muir College, which are now quite sufficiently far advanced for the beauty of their design to be appreciated; and Lord Ripon, like other visitors, is said to have been greatly struck with their appearance. A considerable crowd collected in the neighbourhood during His Excellency's visit. In the evening there was a large dinner party at Government House, followed by a reception which was attended by the whole society of the station, and several native gentlemen of rank among whom were Rajah Sir Dinkur Rao and others of more than provincial reputation. Punctually at nine o'clock yesterday morning the Viceroy and Lady Ripon left the station, the guns of the Fort announcing as the train went over the bridge the conclusion of Their Excellencies' visit.

Whatever may have been the case elsewhere—and there is no reason to think that the Viceroy's journey from the Punjab has witnessed any very noticeable indications of want of due respect from the non-official Europeans—it may certainly be said that the manner of His Excellency's reception in Allahabad has done infinite credit to the good sense and good taste of the community. At the station, both when Lord Ripon arrived and departed, and especially at the Lieutenant-Governor's reception on Thursday evening, there was an unusually full attendance of the general society of the place, and a marked disposition to show by its demeanour that here at any rate the meaning of the right to differ with the Government about an obnoxious public measure, and of the obligation at the same time to pay due honour and courtesy to the head of it, as the Queen's representative and the impersonation of English rule in India, is clearly appreciated.

The Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Lyall held a reception at Government House on Thursday evening in honour of the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Ripon, which was probably one of the largest gatherings both of Europeans and natives that had ever taken place on a similar occasion in Allahabad.

The reception was preceded by a full-dress dinner. A great number of the guests were introduced by the Lieutenant-Governor in person to His Excellency, who found something courteous to say to each. Among the native gentlemen present were Sir Dinkur Rao, K.C.S.I., Shah Asid Ali, Pundit Ajodhya Nath, Babu Gya Pershad, the Raja of Bari, Lala Jwala Prasad, Munshi Hunnoman Prasad, Raja Jagat Sinha of Tajpore in Bijnour, a brother of Raja Jagat Sinha's, who was educated in England and is a barrister here. The admirable band of the Durham Light Infantry played at intervals throughout the evening, the intervals being devoted to vocal and instrumental music. It was close on midnight before the party broke up.—*Pioneer.*

THE EXHIBITION OPENING.

The following is a translation by Mr. Webb, of the Educational Department, of the Italian cantata to be sung at the opening of the Calcutta International Exhibition:—

Sons of the Ganges! lo! a day of mirth
And happy augury
Hath dawned upon our Eastern sky,
And all the nations of the populous earth,
Knit in the sacred bands,
Of peace and gentle thoughts, have joined harmonious hands.
Sons of the Ganges! raise
A joyous hymn of praise,
And let your heads with flowers, your lips with songs, be crowned;
For all the nations round,
On which doth shine day's golden star,
Have sent their tribes from far
With sister voices sweet to swell the peaceful sound.

See where India, like a bride,
Her jewelled arms doth open wide,
With heart of welcome greeting all
That come to her high festival.
Brother nations! with us meet,
Here the solemn work complete
By our joyful hands begun,
Born of what this day is done.
Before our glad prophetic eyes
What glorious years to come in long procession rise.
Hail sweet Concord, nurse of good [rise.
Universal brotherhood!
Fount of wealth and rich increase,
And the smiling arts of Peace.
Lo! from the East a light is springing
A sun of hope and promise fair,
Illuming all the earth, and flinging
A heavenly radiance thro' the air!

Echoes of the mighty sound,
Commingled nations' choral strain,
Across the mountains and the main
Shall to Britain's isle rebound,
Greeting her whom heaven hath crowned
O'er the Ganges realm to reign.
O mother! as the tuneful message flies
Our hearts are moved within us, softly rise
Unbidden tears and dim our grateful eyes.
Hark to the cry of prayer and praise
That all in clamorous raise,
Prince and peasant, great and mean,
God save our Empress-Queen.

Shout! a noble work is done!
Join the thunder of the gun!
Wave a hundred banners high,
For the prosperous hour is nigh
When in peaceful rivalry
Invention, Art, and Labour meet
And for a bloodless palm compete.
Such grace, Victoria, hath thy guardian power
Given to this city of thine Indian land;
Nor shall the peaceful honours of this hour
Yield to Oblivion's touch or Time's defacing hand

THE ST. ANDREW'S DINNER AT THE TOWN HALL.

The following were the speeches made in proposing, and replying to the, toasts at the St. Andrew's dinner at the Town Hall on Friday evening:—

The Chairman said that he rose to give the toast which among them took precedence of all others, and which was always received with respect and affection—Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India. Beloved as Her Majesty deservedly was by all her subjects, she was specially endeared to Scotchmen by her frequent residence among them, and by the kindly interest she took in all around her Highland home. The toast was enthusiastically received, the company up-standing and the band playing "God save the Queen."

The Chairman said that the next toast he had the honour to propose was H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, Duke of Rothesay, the Princess of Wales and the rest of the Royal family. It was now some thirteen years since the first member of the Royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, visited India. He was then on service in command of H. M.'s ship Galatea. A few years later he was followed by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales who made a lengthened tour through the country, being everywhere received with the greatest enthusiasm, and a hearty popularity equal to that he enjoyed at home. And now they had just received the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn. The Duke came as no mere visitor but to takehis term of duty as a soldier. (Cheers.) As the Duchess of Connaught was the first Princess of the Royal family who had visited India he asked them to drink the toast, thus—H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, Duke of Rothesay, the Princess of Wales and the rest of the Royal family and a hearty welcome to India to the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn. (Loud cheers.)

The Chairman, in proposing "The Viceroy, the Governor of Bombay and the land we live in," said that in all communities there were diversities of opinions, and they had been much exercised lately in India by the proposal of certain legislative measures which had caused great excitement and regarding which many of them felt very strongly. (Cheers.) But he did not think that a social gathering like that was the occasion on which to entertain matters. Let them rather keep before them the plain fact that in drinking the toast he had proposed they simply drank to the representative of that G

expressed the pleasure he felt at being present at their after-dinner proceedings. He was unfortunately not a Scotchman, but having been born in Yorkshire he was not far removed from one. (Cheers and laughter.) He had been in all parts of the world, but in no city had he met with more hearty hospitality than in Bombay. (Cheers.) Unfortunately just as he had come amongst them with the full intention of making himself comfortable and having a pleasant stay he was ordered away to the Red Sea to look upon British interests in that quarter of the world. The other day he had to go down to Madagascar to support British interests in that quarter and it was always his lot to be moved about from place to place. However, he hoped to return very shortly and make a long stay in Bombay. (Loud cheers.)

The Rev. Robert Jeffrey proposed the toast of the "Literature and Poetry of Scotland." After some preliminary observations about the importance of the toast, he said it gave him the greatest possible pleasure to be present at their St. Andrew's dinner as the guest of the committee. Mr. Macfarlane, in proposing the "pious memory" had referred to the charge of "clannishness" brought against Scotchmen. For his part he admired such "clannishness." At the basis of it lay the noble idea of nationality. The national idea was one to be encouraged rather than repressed, and since he had become more intimately acquainted with Scotchmen there was nothing in them which he respected more than their tendency, despite minor differences, to stand shoulder to shoulder as brethren. Perhaps he estimated this aspect of their character more highly because he was from a country where unhappily union on the basis of the national idea was impossible; and he heartily wished that Irishmen of all shades could meet harmoniously as Scotchmen there met, over St. Patrick, or a good regis, or anybody or anything else under the sun. But he must come to his toast, and if we were as wise as he was old, being an Irishman, he would not venture to touch it at all before a company of educated Scotchmen. Indeed, he had refused to propose it, but the friend who asked him on behalf of the committee to take the part he was then taking explained the circumstances under which he was asked, saying at the same time "You know everybody must lend a hand." So he undertook the task not because of a sense of fitness for it, but out of good fellowship, and he hoped they would therefore extend their charity to him as they would to one of themselves. The literary genius of Scotland was of a many-sided character and required a peculiar straining for its appreciation all round. On one hand it was intensely national and imparted to all these it produced a rich local colouring, and a decided local tone. So much so was this the case, that one must know something of Scotland's hills and Scotland's dales, of Scotland's braes and Scotland's Burns, of Scotland's words and Scotland's ways, ere he could fully appreciate this or its national side to touch his head and his heart, and bring him into such full sympathy with it that his tongue should be unloosed that he might speak of it befittingly. On the other hand it was conspicuously catholic and embraced every topic of interest or of profit to the world. He might say he thought without being contradicted, and he spoke without prejudice as an Irishman and so with a certain authority, that there was no field into which it had ventured in which it had not won laurels that entitled it to the first rank not only in Scotland and throughout the British Empire, but among all English-speaking peoples. (Applause.) In a brief speech he could also mention a very few representative names in one or two departments—nor was there much need even for these to be referred to as they knew their own books very much better than he did. He would mention, however, in the department of philosophy Reid and Stewart and Brown, and pre-eminently Sir William Hamilton; in that of history Hume and Robertson, Alison and Tytler; in that of biography Boswell and Lockhart; and in that of literary criticism a host of galaxy of Edinburgh stars, some of whom, were such a source of trouble to Byron, and who called forth from him the bitterest, but at the same time he thought the best satire in the English language. (Applause). England had given the world its first dramatist in Shakespeare, and Scotland had given the world its first novelist in Scott; each in his sphere stood on a pinnacle equally high above all competitors; and on a pinnacle equally high in his sphere stood Burns, the simple but profound poet of nature. Then there were Scotland's songs, perhaps the most peculiar and precious element of all in her literature, and of which he could speak from experience, for he had been familiar with them from a boy—songs so pure, so tender, and so true that he thought they could not be matched in any other language in the world. Then, again, there was Scotland's hardie, or chivalric lore which had in parts a sort of Homeric ring about it. Much more he said suggested itself to him to say of wits and humourists and essayists; but they knew all these things so much better than he did that he would not further trespass on their time but simply close by asking them to honour their own literature which was an honour to all Scotchmen, in true St. Andrew's Day fashion; a literature in which thought delved deepest, imagination soared highest, wit sparkled most brilliantly, humour glowed most genially, and, than which there was none more pure, more elevating, or more profitable. (Applause.)

H. E. Rear Admiral Sir W. Hewett next proposed "The Lasses," in a brief but humorous speech, in the course of which he expressed an opinion that there were no better lasses in the world than Scotch lasses. (Laughter and cheers.)

Colonel Dodd, whose name was associated with the toast, responded, observing that he wished it had fallen to the lot of a younger and more favoured man than himself to reply to the toast. It was a curious thing that on a day so auspicious in the annals of Scotland it had fallen to an officer like Admiral Hewett to propose the toast of the lasses of Scotland, and for not a Scot but an Englishman to reply to it. (Laughter and cheers.) When he was informed that the task of replying to the toast had fallen to him he tried to collect his thoughts. He asked a few friends for an idea, but he could get nothing from them. He turned to law, but he would get nothing from that (laughter); under the circumstances, therefore, he would simply, on behalf of the lasses of Scotland, whose mawrony mouthpieces he was, return thanks for the cordial manner in which the toast of their health had been received. (Cheers.)

The Hon. W. M. Macaulay proposed the "Bench and the Bar." The toast, he said, was one which he was sure would be received with cordiality. In all civilised countries of the world, there was no institution, so far as he knew, which commanded such respect as the Bench and the Bar. In their own country there were hundreds of judges who had now passed away, whose names were inscribed on the roll of fame; and in the land in which they had taken their residence they had also had many men who had made themselves celebrated. In all countries the Bench was looked upon as the palladium of the civil rights of the people, and it was to his mind especially the case in this country. There was no doubt it was to the army that they owed the first conquest of the country, but the introduction of British law had also had a great deal to do with the establishment of British rule. Formerly the people of the country were strangers to justice; they did not know where to obtain justice, but now they know that their rights would be respected. (Cheers.) They had there that evening distinguished members of both sections of the High Court, and he was sure that they were glad to have them amongst them. He dared to say that a good many of those present concurred in the general opinion which prevailed a year or two ago as to the injustice of the step taken by the Government of India in reducing the emoluments of the judges of the Calcutta High Court. This was a step perhaps small in itself, but it affected the pockets of the judges. Their hard earned emoluments were reduced, and he said, without fear of contradiction, it was a most unwise step on the part of the Government of India to take. At some future date he hoped the Government might see things in a different light and rescind the order which was passed on the occasion to which he referred. It appeared to him that it ought to be the duty of the Government in their own interest, as well as in the interests of the Empire, to raise and uphold instead of detracting from the dignity of the Bench. (Cheers.) With regard to the Bar he would only remark that they constituted a good recruiting ground for the Bench which they admired so much. In conclusion he coupled with the toast the name of the acting Chief Justice. (Cheers.)

Mr. Justice Bayley, in responding to the toast, said that it was a gratification to him, and he doubted not also to those of his colleagues who were not present that night, to know that the toast had been so kindly proposed and so cordially received. The administration of justice in India and also in the presidency towns was at times a matter of considerable difficulty; and, as he remarked when returning thanks to this toast at a former St. Andrew's dinner, their duties on the Bench were very considerably lightened by the admirable manner in which cases were placed before them by a Bar, consisting of high minded and independent men assisted as they were and always had been during the twenty-three years that he had been in Bombay by a class of men who were of the highest ability and integrity, and with whom during his long experience at the Bar he had considerable dealings, he referred to the solicitors. (Cheers.) He did not doubt that as in former years the Bench had commanded the respect and esteem of the people, so in future years it would still continue to command the esteem not only of Scotchmen of whom he saw such a brave gathering round the table that night, but of the varied European and native population whether litigating or non-litigating. (Cheers.) It would not be becoming of him to offer an opinion upon matters which had recently occurred, and he would therefore simply on behalf of his colleagues and himself thank them for the honour which they had done them. (Cheers.)

General Edwardes.—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen,—I have been entrusted with a toast which affords me very great pleasure to propose to you and which will, I am sure, be received by you with the cordiality it deserves. "It is the health of the merchants and bankers." When we look around and contemplate the vast commerce of the world, the fleet of ships carrying the produce of all climes to and fro, and the great network of railways, both at home and in India, which help to distribute the same over the face of the globe and know that about nine-tenths of it is due to the energy and enterprise of British merchants and bankers; when, again, we look nearer home, at Bombay, and see this noble harbour full of shipping, the capacious docks, the factories, the spinning mills, &c., all called into being for and by the commerce which prosper through this great city; when, I say, we view all this, we ought to be proud, and I may add, we are proud of our merchants and bankers, to whose energy and enterprise now and in the past is all due. Many of us at this table have seen within the last quarter of a century vast additions and improvements effected in this city; all necessitated to meet the requirements of the ever-increasing commerce of the East, and all due to the influence, either directly or indirectly, of the merchants and bankers of Bombay. Great, however, as are these improvements and vast the operations of the commercial men of the present day as compared with the small beginnings, the factories and forts of the traders who first settled on these shores, and in which the pioneers of commerce commenced their operations, yet, gentlemen, in one respect I think their successors may even now learn a lesson from those careful traders of old. Their first care in building a factory or fort was to make it defensible and secure against attack, so as to ensure the safety of their merchandise and treasure. Many of us here present remember the Fort of Bombay. It was a good fort and answered its purpose well until the improvements in modern armaments rendered it obsolete and useless. It was pulled down; but what has taken its place? You have just heard our gallant Admiral say that he is suddenly ordered off to the Red Sea. As long as he is here and his noble fleet you are safe; but when he is absent looking after hostile ships what is to prevent a well-appointed, heavily armoured cruiser entering your fort? Your beautiful city, its treasures, buildings, shipping, docks and all that constitutes the commercial wealth of this the first city in India would be at its mercy. As the traders in days gone-by looked after their bolts and bars, their loopholes and ditches, so it behoves you, gentlemen, the merchants and bankers of the present day to use your influence in the right quarter and leave the defences of this port rendered adequate and efficient, otherwise you may find some day, perhaps on a festive evening like the present, an unwelcome visitor who may make his appearance and mar the conviviality which is customary on such occasions as this, and prevent some one from proposing, as I have the honour now to do, the "health of the merchants and banks."

Mr. J. Thorburn, in replying to the toast, said that there could be no doubt that the great prosperity of Great Britain was in a very large measure due to the enterprise and energy of the merchants of the country past and present; and it was equally certain that the prosperity and advancement of their beautiful city was due to the enterprise of the merchants who had carried on business in the place. He was lately reading an old Bombay calendar and on looking through it he found that the trade was in old days mainly in the hands of persons whom they termed master mariners. He found that the names of some firms which existed then were still in existence. At that time Bombay was only a small fishing village, but now they found it a prosperous and magnificent city. He thought it was worthy of remark that justice, in the days of which he was speaking, was dispensed in a very different manner to what it was at the present time. If a man chanced to offend then in matters of law he was bundled out of the country by the first homeward bound steamer. (Laughter.) Things had greatly changed since that time. The mercantile community were now an influential body. They had their Chamber of Commerce and they had their Trades Association. They might safely say that they had a voice in the affairs of the country; and not only that but their opinion was very often asked with regard to measures under consideration. (Cheers.) There would be no doubt, as General Edwardes remarked, that the city required better protection. That was a point which had not escaped the attention of the mercantile community; but they thought that it was a question to be dealt with by Government on an imperial basis. He (Mr. Thorburn) trusted that what had fallen from General Edwardes would be the means of bringing the matter to the attention of the authorities. (Cheers.) In conclusion he again thanked them for the manner in which the toast had been received.

Mr. Douglas.—Gentlemen, the toast which I have to propose is the Press. The first newspaper in Bombay was started by a Scotchman, Mr. Douglas Nicholson. That was in the year 1790; and the newspaper was named the *Gentleman's Gazette*. Two years after this Mr. William Ashburner, a Civilian of forty years standing, founded the *Bombay Courier*. It was to these papers that Sir James Mackintosh was a contributor. These papers continued as weekly newspapers for the next forty years, that is, down to 1830. You will perhaps be surprised to hear that for the first twenty years of their existence they were conducted by the covenanted servants of the Company, and during the twenty years that followed by officers of the Army who had obtained their discharge. It was not until about 1850 that the first paid editor came out from England to the *Bombay Times*. He was a young man, Brannan by name, of great ability. He did not live long. Mr. M'Callum, editor and proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*, died in 1840, and lies in our Scotch Kirkyard. At this period the *Times* commenced as a daily newspaper under Dr. Buist. He was such a thorn in the flesh to Sir Charles Napier, that he became the "Blatant Beast" of his objurgations. Then followed John Connon—"honest John," James, Taylor, Robert Knight, Martin Wood, Andrew Wilson, and last though not least James Maclean. Those were the Gideon Band and Saxon set of the Bombay press; and they judged Israel forty years. Three of them were well known at our St. Andrew's dinners, and some of you will I daresay still remember the pungent and racy wit of Connon, and the strong Doric of James Taylor, and most the lofty eloquence of Maclean, which resounded within these walls. I must not forget Cameron, now among us in the full flush of robust and youthful enthusiasm, *par excellence* the war correspondent. Gentlemen, the business of a war correspondent in India is not a new one. You may go back to the time of the Expedition of Alexander the Great. Hoot aye,—and lang before it, for what would Troy na known about it if it had not been for special correspondents? Akbar, Sivaji, Wellington all had them or made use of them in some shape or other. Nay, even Lord Lake, with his

"Damn your writing,
Mind your fighting."

Gentlemen, the first special corrrespondent in India from England was Tom Coryat. There were no newspapers in his day, but Clubs supplied their place; and I have read a letter which he wrote from Ajmere in the year 1616 to the Mermaid Club in Broad-street, London. Gentlemen, when Tom wrote that letter Surat was a town known William Shakespeare, a member of the Mermaid, whom even to name takes away one's breath. Many people frown upon such gatherings as this of to-night. But, gentlemen, why?

A man may drink and no be drunk.
A man may fight and no be slain,
A man may kiss a bonnie lass,
And aye be wedded wife remain."

Instead of such meetings having a tendency to wrap us up in our own nationality, they seem to me, from the mingling together of Celt and Saxon, to strengthen the bonds of friendship, and certainly do something to bring about the reign of universal brotherhood predicted by our great national poet:—

"Then let us pray that come it may,
And come it will for a' that,
That sense and worth o'er the earth
Will bear the gree for a' that.
For a' that and a' that,
Its coming yet for a' that,
That man to man the world o'er
Will brithers be for a' that."

Gentlemen, the Press recorded our births, and will record our deaths—(Ah! Ah! and laughter)—but if before that calamity befalls us the *Bombay Gazette* or *Times of India* by any mischance or convulsion of nature should cease to appear at *chota hazri*, we should inevitably conclude that the end of the world had come, and prepare for the final consummation of all things. (Laughter.) Gentlemen, I ask you to fill a bumper to the Press, and to couple with the toast the name of Mr. Grattan Geary. (Applause.)

Mr. Grattan Geary, in replying, said:—Nowhere is the toast of the Press honoured with more cordiality than at this St. Andrew's dinner in Bombay. This seems natural and appropriate when we bear in mind how much has been done by the Press of this city and of India by the literary talent of Scotchmen. (Applause.) Mr. Douglas has told you that the first Bombay newspaper had for its editor a journalist named Mr. Douglas Nicholson, a Scotchman; and the paper which he founded was named the *Gentleman's Gazette*. I confess I was not aware of that interesting fact until Mr. Douglas's genius for antiquarian research brought it to light. (Laughter.) Mr. Douglas has recalled the names of those who have been professionally connected with the Bombay Press from that time until now, and it is noticeable that amongst those names, which certainly include nearly all who laboured with success in that vineyard, the great majority were Scottish. But while Mr. Douglas confined himself to kindly references to the professional journalists, it is right and I should acknowledge the great debt which is due to the glorious company of non-professional contributors who have done so much to give to the Anglo-Indian Press its status and its influence. In their case also it can scarcely be due to an accident that a large proportion have been natives of Scotland. Mr. Douglas himself is a contributor of talent and industry, and I need not say that he is a Scotchman. So was my lamented friend Mr. Aberigh-Mackay, whose writings under the aliases of "Sir Ali Baba" and the "Political Orphan" were amongst the choicest things contributed to periodical literature in modern times. There is another gentleman whose admirable studies on the "Tribes on our Frontier," which first appeared in the columns of a morning newspaper, mark him out as a man from whom the public has a right to expect other works of equal merit, and in good time, no doubt, will enter into a philosophical disquisition with a view to showing how it comes to pass that while, according to Dr. Weir's Census Report, Scotchmen in Bombay are in a minority as compared to the numbers of those hailing from other portions of the United Kingdom, they contribute out of all proportion to their numbers not only to the commercial advancement and the social gaiety of Bombay, but to its Press. (Hear, hear.) Doubtless the fact is due not only to a natural turn for discussion and literature which has been fostered and developed by the educational system which has been the peculiar gift of Scotland. Mr. Grant Duff, who spoke from experience—and the distinguished Governor of Madras may be accepted as an authority on any subject excepting the *Bombay Gazette* and the Scotchmen of Bombay (laughter)—has said that in Scotland any man who has to address a popular audience will do wisely to say it in his very best way. No doubt the necessity for meeting a somewhat exacting criticism tends to raise the level of the Scotch Press as well as of the Scottish platform. However this may be, Scotchmen have unquestionably taken a foremost place on the Press of India, and in honouring the toast of the Press Scotchmen have a right to feel that the Scotch talent and literary aptitude that Press owes no small share of whatever prestige or capacity for good it may possess. The institution has been so largely imbued with the Scotch virtues of enterprise and independence that we may hope that it will be for the future as it has striven to be in the past—worthy of the European civilization which has planted a Free Press on the soil of India. (Cheers.)

Mr. J. Macfarlane, in proposing "The Visitors" said that there were some nations in the world which had the reputation of being hospitable. The Scotchmen claimed for their country to be reckoned among these nations and they thought they had some right to claim themselves as being a hospitable nation. Scotland was not a rich country and sometimes the inhabitants of the country were obliged to be frugal, and they were not always able to lay before their guests the most delicate of viands and the most expensive of wines; but they were always ready to offer a warm and an open heart to their guests. Nothing, he was sure, gave them greater pleasure than to see there that evening so many guests. If there was anything that they regretted it was that they had not a larger number of guests among them, and that some of those in authority who in former years had graced their boards had not been able to accept their invitation owing to their being engaged on other and more important duties. He thought that the pleasure that they felt was to a certain extent mingled in the minds of Scotchmen with a feeling of regret that all the guests who were present that evening were not Scotchmen. (Laughter and cheers.) It was not their fault, for Scotland was only a small country, as well as a poor country, and they could not expect every one to be born there. (Cheer.) He would couple with the toast the name of Mr. Justice Birdwood. (Cheers.)

Mr. Justice Birdwood, in returning thanks for the guests, said to the following effect:—Mr. Chairman,—I never thought, when we sat down to dinner this evening, that I should have the distinguished honour of returning thanks, on behalf of your numerous guests, for the toast which has been so kindly proposed by Mr. Macfarlane and so enthusiastically received by this large assembly. On such short notice I fear I can do but scant justice to my subject. But, happily, no long speech is needed to express our sense of your great kindness in inviting us to these festivities. We have had a most pleasant evening and enjoyed ourselves most heartily. The one single circumstance that has marred our enjoyment for a single moment has been Mr. Macfarlane's allusion to our misfortune in not being all born-Scotchmen. But even that you have done your best to make us forget, by your most generous treatment of us. You have given us a truly Scotch welcome, and we thank you all most cordially for your hospitality.

Mr. Justice Bayley said that the toast which he was about to propose would, he was sure, be received with the utmost enthusiasm. Although he had known for some days past that he was to be entrusted with the pleasing duty of proposing their Chairman's health, he must confess that he had been very negligent, and had omitted to inform himself of his early history. Indeed, he was so ignorant of the Chairman's early antecedents that he did not know the town in Scotland which gave him birth, and at his boyish days he knew nothing. He, however, had known Mr. Hay, for 23 years and he ventured to say that a warmer hearted man did not exist in India. (Loud cheers.) The fact that he had been chosen to preside on the present occasion sufficiently showed the high estimation in which he was held by the Scotch community of Bombay. (Cheers.) He would say nothing more on the present occasion, but would simply ask them to drink with all honours to the health of their Chairman, their old and honoured friend Andrew Hay. (Loud cheers.)

In acknowledging the toast, the Chairman said that words almost failed him to express his thanks for the great honour they had just done him. When it was first suggested to him that he should take the chair at the St. Andrew's dinner he hesitated, knowing that there were several others more qualified than himself. But as the friends who desired to do him this honour insinuated that he possessed the qualifications requisite on the present occasion, viz., age, he submitted himself to their wishes. He did so the more readily that he had just seen in one of the papers a letter from a correspondent of an up-country paper in which he told his readers that he (the chairman) was not addicted to public speaking. He felt, therefore, that they would be prepared what to expect or rather not to expect from him. (Laughter.) Indeed it was true he had spent a great many years in this country during which he had witnessed many changes, more than he would detain them to tell. He had seen the overland route established by steamboats, railways, telegraphs, &c. He had enjoyed a fair measure of health and comfort. He had met and made many dear and valued friends, many, alas! now gone. He had been present at many of their meetings and functions and the present occasion would probably be the last. (Loud cries of "No, no.") But whether that were so or not he would ever treasure in his heart the honour and kindness they had done him that night. From his heart he thanked them all. (Cheers.) Before sitting down he would ask them to express to Dr. Waters their sense of the deep obligation they were under to him, for all that he had done, at the sacrifice of a great trouble and valuable time, on the present occasion. (Cheers.) He also desired to express his regret—a regret in which he was sure they all felt—that sickness had deprived them of not only the services, but of the company of Colonel Grabham, C.B., Comdg. Sind District, 9th Nov.; Major W. Marsall, S. C., Wing Comdr. 25th N. I., 23rd Nov. Major F. G. McRae, S. C., Conservator of Forests, Sind, 10th Oct. Surg.-Major C. F. Ogilvie, M.D., I. M. D., 21st Nov.

Brigr.-Genl. A. F. Annesley, Adjt.-Genl., Bombay Army, is reported to have passed the required examination in Persian according to the Higher standard. Lieut. J. A. Labalmondiere (No 9 Bat'y 1st Brig. Scottish Divn.) has leave of absence from 4th Dec. 1883, to 16th Jan. 1884 to Calcutta on private affairs.

Royal Engineers.—Lieut. Col. J. H. Bedford, Bombay, Calcutta, and Coonoor, has leave absence from 16th Dec. 1883 to 15th June 1884, on private affairs.

2nd N. I.—Lieut. R. L. B. Carter, has leave of absence for 120 days, from 22nd Nov. on medical certificate.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Calcutta Gazette, Nov. 28.)

Mr. H. M. Kisch, Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, reported his return from furlough on 15th Nov.

Mr. W. Maude, who has recently been appointed a member of the Bengal Civil Service, and who reported his arrival on 17th Nov. to be an Asst. Magte. and Colr. in the Dacca Divn., and is posted to the sudder station of Mymensingh.

Mr. H. L. Dampier, C.I.E., Member of the Board of Revenue, reported his return from special leave on 30th Oct.

Mr. J. Whitmore, who reported his return from furlough on 2nd inst., to act as Dist. and Sess. Judge of Noakhollee, vice Mr. G. G. Hay.

Mr. A. Smith, Comsr. of Orissa and Supdt. of the Tributary Mahals, Cuttack, to act as Comsr. of the Presidency Division during absence of Mr. J. Moore.

Mr. W. R. Larminie, Magte. and Colr., Burdwan, to act as Comsr. of Orissa and Supdt. of the Tributary Mahals, Cuttack, during absence on deputation of Mr. A. Smith.

Mr. T. E. Coxhead, Magte. and Colr., Dinagepore, on furlough, to act as Magte. and Colr. of Burdwan, during absence on deputation of Mr. W. R. Larminie.

Mr. E. N. Baker, Asst. Magte. and Colr., 24 Perghs. to act in second grade of Jt. Magtes and Depy. Colrs., from 17th Nov.

Mr. F. E. Pargiter, Asst. Magte and Colr. and Comr. of the Sunderbunds, to act in first grade of Jt. Magtes. and Depy. Colrs from 9th Nov.

Mr. J. C. Lloyd, Sub-Depy. Colr., Hooghly, leave for three months, from 1st Dec.

Mr. F. H. Harding, Offg. Jt. Magte. and Depy. Colr., Tajpore, Dhurbunga, furlough for twenty months, from 15th Feb. next.

Mr. E. J. Meara, Ex. Engr., 4th grade, is granted two months' privilege leave.

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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have come under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 3.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Such of the following New Long Causes, fixed for the 3rd December which either party has informed the Prothonotary or the Deputy Registrar will be defended, will not be called on until any consent decree and undefended suits in the list are disposed of. Defended suits will stand over and be taken in their order when required.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

New Long Causes.

323-83—Payne and G.—J. P. Watson vs. A. Meiffre and another.
324-83—Khunderao M.—Cassum Abdool Rahimon vs. Abdool Suckoor Essack and others.—In person.
327-83—Macfarlane and E.—Choonilal Visbhoocandas vs. Vyas Sewram Purshotum and others—Jefferson B. and D., and Thakurdas and D.
328-83—Macfarlane and E.—Joomabhoy Lalliji vs. Navazbai —Peerjanji K. (Defended.)
329-83—Macfarlane and E.—R. Davidson vs. Maly Davidson and another.
331-83—Balkrishna and B.—Janardhen Vishwanath vs Parwatibai and others.
332-83—Chalk and W.—Dossabhoy Hormusji Panday vs. Framji Rustomji Panday and For consent decree. another—J. C. Cama.
413-83—R. M. Sayani—Laibai vs. Vullibhoy Dharsey and others—In person.

Long Causes.

424-81—R. M. Sayani and Smith and F.—Thakersey Dewraj and others vs. Hurbum Nursey and others—Tobin and R., Macfarlane and E.—Part heard.
209-83—Chalk and W.—Cushanth Wilzoba and others vs. Dinanath Jugonnath and others—Khunderao M.—Part heard.
191-83—Thakurdas and D.—The New Piece-goods Bazaar Co. vs. Tribhowandas Jugjiwandas—Macfarlane and E.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice LATHAM.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

21-82—Thakurdas and D.—Thackersey Purshotum vs. Hemchebhoy Hormusjee and another—Ardeshir and H.—Part heard.
462-82—Macfarlane and E.—D. S. Kemp vs. Manockjee Cursetjee Shroff and others.—J. C. Cama.
525-81—Macfarlane and E.—Jafferji Abdoolally vs. Abdool Hossein Dawoodbhoy—M. M. Munshi.
462-82—In person—Chandroobhoy Cassumbhoy vs. T. F. Punnett—Prescot and W.
530-81—Cleveland, L. and N.—Kessowji Naik vs. C. A. Turner—Craigie, L. and O.
149-82—M. H. Khan—Sallay Mahomed Ahmed Joosub vs. John Mahomed Haji Joosub and others.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

8-82—J. C. Cama—Heerji Vussonji and another vs. Yuluballas Hurjiwandas and others—C. and B. Pestonjee K., and in person—Part heard.
9-82—J. C. Cama—Heerji Vussonji and another vs. Vadilal Sakrichund.—Crawford and B., Pestonji K., and in person.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office Head Quarters,
Poona, November 30.

The C-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointments:—

1st Sind Horse.—Capt. M. James, Offg. 2nd Sqn. Comdr. 2nd Sind Horse, to be 2nd Sqn. Comdr.

2nd Sind Horse.—Lieut. Col. Cooper, Offg. in medical charge of the 3rd Regt. N. L. I., to officiate in medical charge, vice Surg. P. Carson, appointed to the Offg. charge of the 1st Regt. N. I.

Station Staff.—Capt. C. M. Watson, E. Baty. 1st Bgde. R. A. to be Station Staff officer at Kirkee with effect from the 1st Dec. vice Capt. Radford relieved.

14th N. I.—Capt. J. Grant, Wing Officer, 1st N. I., to officiate as Wing Comdr.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards War Office, it is intimated that Capt. H. A. Rigg, No. 5 Baty. 1st Brig. North Irish Division R. A., has been promoted half Pay Major from the 23rd Oct.

An exchange of Batteries has been sanctioned between Majors D. V. Shortland, M. Batty. 1st Brig., and E. H. Holley, C. Batty. 1st Brig. R. A.

Lieut. C. F. Baxter, 2nd Bn. Gloucestershire Regt., is under Instructions from Horse Guards directed to proceed to the Regl. Depôt for duty instead of Lieut. H. Capel.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secy. of State for India on the services, but of the companies specified:—Brdr.-Genl. C. E. Gordon, C.B., Comdg. Sind District, 9th Nov.; Major W. Marsall, S. C., Wing Comdr. 25th N. I., 23rd Nov. Major F. G. McRae, S. C., Conservator of Forests, Sind, 10th Oct. Surg.-Major C. F. Ogilvie, M.D., I. M. D., 21st Nov.

Brigr.-Genl. A. F. Annesley, Adjt.-Genl., Bombay Army, is reported to have passed the required examination in Persian according to the Higher standard. Lieut. J. A. Labalmondiere (No 9 Bat'y 1st Brig. Scottish Divn.) has leave of absence from 4th Dec. 1883, to 16th Jan. 1884 to Calcutta on private affairs.

Royal Engineers.—Lieut. Col. J. H. Bedford, Bombay, Calcutta, and Coonoor, has leave absence from 16th Dec. 1883 to 15th June 1884, on private affairs.

2nd N. I.—Lieut. R. L. B. Carter, has leave of absence for 120 days, from 22nd Nov. on medical certificate.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Calcutta Gazette, Nov. 28.)

Mr. H. M. Kisch, Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, reported his return from furlough on 15th Nov.

Mr. W. Maude, who has recently been appointed a member of the Bengal Civil Service, and who reported his arrival on 17th Nov. to be an Asst. Magte. and Colr. in the Dacca Divn., and is posted to the sudder station of Mymensingh.

Mr. H. L. Dampier, C.I.E., Member of the Board of Revenue, reported his return from special leave on 30th Oct.

Mr. J. Whitmore, who reported his return from furlough on 2nd inst., to act as Dist. and Sess. Judge of Noakhollee, vice Mr. G. G. Hay.

Mr. A. Smith, Comsr. of Orissa and Supdt. of the Tributary Mahals, Cuttack, to act as Comsr. of the Presidency Division during absence of Mr. J. Moore.

Mr. W. R. Larminie, Magte. and Colr., Burdwan, to act as Comsr. of Orissa and Supdt. of the Tributary Mahals, Cuttack, during absence on deputation of Mr. A. Smith.

Mr. T. E. Coxhead, Magte. and Colr., Dinagepore, on furlough, to act as Magte. and Colr. of Burdwan, during absence on deputation of Mr. W. R. Larminie.

Mr. E. N. Baker, Asst. Magte. and Colr., 24 Perghs. to act in second grade of Jt. Magtes and Depy. Colrs., from 17th Nov.

Mr. F. E. Pargiter, Asst. Magte and Colr. and Comr. of the Sunderbunds, to act in first grade of Jt. Magtes. and Depy. Colrs from 9th Nov.

Mr. J. C. Lloyd, Sub-Depy. Colr., Hooghly, leave for three months, from 1st Dec.

Mr. F. H. Harding, Offg. Jt. Magte. and Depy. Colr., Tajpore, Dhurbunga, furlough for twenty months, from 15th Feb. next.

Mr. E. J. Meara, Ex. Engr., 4th grade, is granted two months' privilege leave.

FREEMASONS' ST. ANDREW'S FESTIVAL.

THE Freemasons of Bombay celebrated the festival of their patron saint, St. Andrews, on Friday evening last, at a special meeting of the Grand Lodge of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, held at the Masonic Hall, Byculla. M. W. Bro. Captain Henry Morland, the Grand Master, presided; and among others present were R. W. Bro. Admiral Sir William Hewett, Naval Commander-in-Chief, R. W. Bro. General Mallaby, Commanding the Bombay District, the District Grand Master of Bombay, R. W. Bro. Leith, R. W. Bro. J. W. Smith, Deputy District Grand Master, R. W. Bros. Hussey and Freeborn, Grand Secretaries, R. W. Bros. M. C. Murzban, K. R. Kama, J. D. Wadia, Manockjee Cursetjee, J. K. R. Johnson, H. Mactaggart, and other brethren of both the English and Scotch Constitutions. The Grand Lodge was opened in the usual manner, after which the Grand Master nominated his officers for the ensuing year. Among them are R. W. Bros. General Mallaby, Depute Grand Master; J. K. R. Johnson, Substitute Grand Master; H. Mactaggart, Grand Junior Warden; E. Freeborn, Grand Secretary; Darashah S. Tarraporewalla, Grand Treasurer; D. D. Shroff, Grand Senior Deacon; Captain A. Russell and N. J. Gazdar, Grand Junior Deacons; Jehangir E. Davur, Grand Zend-Avesta-bearer, &c. After some miscellaneous business had been disposed of, the Lodge was closed, and the brethren adjourned to the banquet table, where a tempting bill of fare must have tended to quicken the appetite of many.

BILL O' FARE.

"I will be blithe and licht,
My heart is boun upon a gude nicht.
A wee drappie Talisker

KAILS AND BROTHS.

Het Spiced Indien Kail Calipee Broth

FISH.

Slices o' Indien Saumon wi Butter Bree
Saumon served like Potsit Heed

FIRST COORSE.

Stewed Hens wi' Puddock Stools
Minced Collops on a bane, wi' sma' peas frae France
A wee Donal' o' Glenlivat

HAGGIS.

"Fair fa' yir honest, sonsie face,
Great chieftain o' the puddin race!
Aboon them a' ye tak' yir place,
Painch, tripe, or thairm:
Weel are ye wordy o' a grace,
As lang's ma airm."

SECOND COORSE.

Sheep's Heed an' Trotters. Chickens bakit in an Ashet
Giggot o' Mutton wi' Red Curran' Jeelie
Stuffed Bubbly Jock roastit, an' Soo's Leg bakit
Tatties biled an' champit;

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$5,926,765.62.
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The above and
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WATCHES AT Rs. 12,

AND at Rs. 15, 18, and 20, are sold by all dealers, and we also sell them; but our experience of more than twenty years in the trade has shown us clearly that *there is no real economy in buying such articles.* We strongly recommend every one who wants to buy a Watch, and would like to have a trustworthy Time-keeper, to give at least Rs. 25. For this price we can sell a good SILVER HUNTING WATCH, winding with a key, or a GERMAN-SILVER CRYSTAL FACE WATCH, with keyless action and of excellent construction.
But to intending purchasers, who desire to possess a really FIRST-RATE WATCH, we wish to submit the following prices:

WITH KEYS. Silver.		KEYLESS. Silver.	
Hunting..... Rs.	30 to Rs. 80	Hunting ..... Rs.	55 to Rs. 160
Half-hunting ..... "	35 to " 85	Half-hunting ..... "	60 to " 180
Crystal face ..... "	40 to " 80	Crystal face..... "	60 to " 150
Gold.		Gold.	
Hunting..... "	65 to " 315	Hunting ..... "	160 to " 375
Half-hunting ..... "	85 to " 325	Half-hunting ..... "	180 to " 400
Crystal face ..... "	70 to " 320	Crystal face ..... "	200 to " 375

And, in substantial German-silver cases, with crystal fronts, keyless action, extra jewelled, and of superior finish, at Rs. 30, 35, 40, 45, and 50. These are GUARANTEED for two years, and will give satisfaction to the most difficult.
MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have decided to keep a *competent Watch-maker* at their Poona Branch during *the whole year*, so that all repairs will be executed at their Poona House in a satisfactory manner.

C. MARCKS AND CO.

BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY, LD.,
TAILORS, OUTFITTERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., Limited, import only the best class of Goods in each department and as their supplies are purchased direct from the leading manufacturers in England and Paris on the lowest terms for cash, they are in a position to supply Goods at the lowest possible rates.
BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, supply every necessary in Gentlemen's Clothing for a Voyage Home or Journey up-country. They would request Gentlemen passing through Bombay to pay their well-known Warehouse a visit. They will find each Department under skilful European Supervision and may rely on care and attention in the execution of all orders entrusted to their care.
Mofussil customers may depend on their orders being carefully attended to with prompt despatch.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT ALLOWED FOR PROMPT CASH.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
TAILORS, SILK-MERCERS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS IN ORDINARY TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

MRS. LAKE begs to announce to the Ladies of Bombay and the Mofussil the arrival of a large and varied Stock of
NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS
suitable for the approaching Season. The above have been selected personally by Mrs. LAKE from the leading Houses of London and Paris. *Price Lists on Application.*

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Estimates supplied for making up Dresses.
Orders from Outstations, to ensure immediate attention, should be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, LADIES' OUTFITTER, &c.
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

"THE IMPERMEABLE."
PATENTED AND REGISTERED.
WATERPROOF, AIR-TIGHT, DUSTPROOF.

A USEFUL novelty are the IMPERMEABLE metal KEYLESS Watches just imported by us. They will no doubt prove a great boon in a country like India where nothing can be kept safe from dust; and especially useful to Ship officers, Pilots, Divers and to all persons whose daily occupations expose them to dust, damp, &c. They are guaranteed
WATERPROOF
and are therefore also
DUSTPROOF.
To illustrate the correctness of our assertion a few of these Watches are kept going under water at our establishment, where they may be inspected at any time. No Watch will be sold unless it has been tested under water for at least 2 days.
The works of these Watches are of excellent quality, Patent Lever Escapement and can be thoroughly recommended as correct time-keepers. Guarantee 2 years. Price Rs. 35. No discount.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS & JEWELLERS,
LOCLE, BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

GENT'S SOCKS AND UNDERVESTS
THORPE & CO.

OUR STOCK in this Department we can with confidence recommend. The Socks are all made with Double Heels and Feet. The Undervests well stayed in the seams to resist the rough usages of Indian washing

COTTON SOCKS.

	Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton Socks .....Doz.	8 8
Extra Supper do. do. ..... "	11 8
Best Balbriggan, embroidered colours..... "	20 0
Lisle Thread, fancy stripes, very thin and cool ..... "	24 0

COTTON SOCKS.

Very Fine, the leading colours, Turkey Red, Grenat, Gendarme, Navy Blue, Olive,..... Rs. 2 per pair to Doz.	20 0
Brown Cotton, plain stripes ..... "	15 8
Light Colours, fancy stripes..... "	22 8
Best Dark Grounds, fancy stripes ..... "	22 8
Navy Blue, striped white ..... "	22 8
Dress Socks, best black silk..... Pair	8 8
Super Black Cotton, Silk finish, equal to Silk .....Rs. 2-8 per pair, or per Doz.	26 0

MERINO SOCKS.

Super Merino, Fawn, a soft and comfortable Sock ..... Doz.	22 0
Extra Super Blue, assorted stripes, thin, soft, and shrinkless, perfectly fast colour, one of the best Socks made..... "	22 0
Fine Saxony Merino, grey, assorted stripes, a splendid article ..... "	20 0
Fancy Striped Merino, in various shades, wide or narrow stripes..... "	22 0
Real Scotch Shetland Lambs-wood, pure wool ..... "	25 0
Hand-knit Rib Half-hose, a splendid Sock for shooting ..... "	30 0

KNICKERBOCKER HOSE.

	Rs. a.
All-wool Ribbed Hose, Heather mixtures, for Sportsmen, Hand-made ..... Pair	3 12
Ribbed Merino Heather mixtures, a superior article..... "	4 8

BANIANS OR UNDERVESTS.

Fine Gauze Vests, for hot weather wear..6 for	12 0
Angola Indian Gauze, the lightest and most comfortable Vest made .....6 for	30 0
Stout Merino Vests for English wear.....6 for	30 0
Stout Brown Merino Vests, long sleeves..6 for	36 0
Grey Lambs-wool Vests, very warm .....6 for	36 0

PANTS.

Gauze Merino Pants, very fine .....6 for	30 0
Stout Merino, for English wear.....6 for	33 0
Stout Brown Merino Pants .....6 for	45 0
Grey Scotch Lambs-wool, very warm .....6 for	33 0
Out sizes, Rs. 6 extra per ½ doz. Vests and Pants.	

CARDIGAN JACKETS.

The Cardigan, Black or Brown. These we strongly recommend to Overland Passengers. They are hand-knitted and very warm, each.....Rs. 10 8 and	12 0
Warm Mufflers	2 0

DRESSING GOWNS.

Best White Turkish .....Each	15 8
Best Brown Turkish ..... "	25 0
Oxford Cloth, the Genuine Article	10 8
Fancy Flannels and Fancy Tweed.....Rs. 20 to	30 0

When ordering Socks, size of foot in Inches; Undervests or Banians, size of chest in Inches.

THORPE & CO.,
HOSIERS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

HORSES! HORSES! Arrival of Arab Horses per s.s. Assyria from Bussorah.
Immediate attention of Racing Gentlemen and Horse Breeders is earnestly requested to inspect the Second and Fresh Batch of superior HIGH-CASTE ARAB HORSES, consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers, and Gallowsys, &c. Imported by well-known Dealer Shaik Jasim bin Fud.
DINSHAW SUNTOOK & Co.
No. 505, Bhendy Bazaar Commission Stable, Bombay
October 13, 1883.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 20.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

STEEL BOILERS.
DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND
ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.
BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON
rivet holes drilled by special system
DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENT YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY an have over
1,900 STEEL BOILERS
Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.
ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878 and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic Expansion Engines.
Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME [1851

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL
THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited,
Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to
MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Or to our Agents
Messrs. W WATSON & Co. Apollo-street, Bombay.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY.
ESS. WHITE ROSE, STEPHANOTIS WOOD VIOLET, GOLD MEDAL EAU DE COLOGNE, EMPRESS OF INDIA BOUQUET.
Sold everywhere.
GOLD MEDAL—PARIS, 1878.
Observe Trade Mark.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond-street, London.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.
Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.
UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.
IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES,
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM, has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.
GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 1, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
HAVE REMOVED
TO
No. 6, HORNBY-ROW,
OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCOOL.

NOTICE.
Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,
Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full Remittance.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

ALL dealers are cautioned that any person selling Worm Tablets that bear labels similar to mine, render themselves liable to heavy penalties and serious law costs.
My medicines are sold all over the world, and I will not allow them to be imitated.
I found a firm at Hong Kong, China, selling goods with a label like mine,—I proceeded against them, obtained a perpetual injunction, and they had to destroy all the labels, deliver up the goods, pay damages and my law costs (see "Keating *v.* Grossmann," Supreme Court of Hong Kong, Nov. 24th, Suit 27). I then proceeded against the makers, Germans, from whom they obtained the goods,—they have been condemned to pay costs, and prohibited from using any similar labels (see "Keating *v.* Hasche & Woge," Imperial Supreme Court of Germany July 13th, 1883).
My labels are trade marks, and this notice is a distinct warning that I will similarly prosecute any person making or selling goods bearing labels similar to mine; and I will pay a suitable reward to any person who enables me to take this course.
I annex facsimile of the genuine label:—

THOMAS KEATING,
ST. PAUL'S, LONDON.

GRIMAULT AND CO.,
Pharmaceutical Chemists,
Paris: RUE VIVIENNE, 8, Paris.

DISEASES OF THE CHEST.
GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.
Persons suffering from CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, COLDS or OBSTINATE COUGHS, and generally those afflicted with diseases of the chest, bronchia, or lungs, should use GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME, which, prescribed for years past by the medical authorities of all countries, has invariably effected wonderful cures.
By the use of this Syrup the Cough is calmed, nocturnal sweats disappear, and the appetite rapidly improves—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and improved appearance.
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP is of a rose colour, and contained in flat oval bottles.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.
Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy, in the treatment of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES. These CAPSULES have not, like COPAIBA, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more, chronic cases.

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME
This preparation enriches the blood, strengthens the bones and improves all the vital energies.
Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary to life; indispensable for the formation and nutriment of the bony system as for the transformation of food into muscular fibre. Without it the body wastes away, and it is to supply the lack of Phosphate of Lime that Dusart's Syrup is so useful. It is of inestimable benefit for Convalescents, Weak and Old People, and Rickety Children, who find in it the Calcareous Elements entering into the Constitution of the Bones. Well adapted to Ladies in the Family-way, Wet Nurses (whose milk it enriches), and to stop Children's Diarrhœa.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!
GRIMAULT & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.
Asthma, Nervous Coughs, Chronic Laryngitis Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Facial Neuralgia, and Insomnia are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

SICK HEADACHE! NEURALGIA!
GRIMAULT & CO.'s GUARANA.
This medicine owes its curative virtues to the great quantity of Caffein which it contains. Dr. Wilkes, of Guy's Hospital, declares in the *British Medical Journal* that GRIMAULT'S GUARANA acts "like a charm."
"Grimault's Guarana Powders are a certain remedy for Sick Headache."—The *Lancet*, Aug. 31, 1872.
It is the most valuable remedy against Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the Stomach or Bowels.

Agents—Bathgate and Co., Smith Stanistreet and Co. Bonnerjee and Co., and Nobin Chunder Daw and Sons, Calcutta; Treacher and Co., Bombay; Barrie and Co., Madon and Co., and Norton and Co., Madras; Plomer and Co., Lahore; Peake, Allen and Co., Lucknow; Higgs and Co., Bangalore; and at all respectable Chemists.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

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Ten Lines and under—
First insertion..... Rs. 5 0
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lines but no Advertisement counted as less than eight ine,
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ " "
Third and Succeeding ..... 2½ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.
Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—
Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line 0-3
Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged as at our present ordinary rates.
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
TO SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum..... Rs.	12	Per Annum..... Rs.	15
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WEEKLY BUDGET
Post Free.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Post Free.

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Half-yearly ..

NOTICES.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO is the best, purest and most fragrant preparation for the Teeth. Health depends in a great measure upon the soundness of the teeth and their freedom from decay, and all dentists allow that neither washes nor pastes can possibly be as efficacious for polishing the teeth and keeping them sound and white as a pure and non-gritty tooth powder; such Rowlands' Odonto has always proved itself to be.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL preserves, strengthens, and beautifies the hair; it contains no lead or mineral ingredients, and can now be also had in a golden colour, which is especially suited for fair or golden-haired children and persons. Four sizes.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a most cooling, healing, and refreshing wash for the face, hands and arms, and is perfectly free from any mineral or metallic admixtures; it disperses freckles, tan, prickly heat, redness, pimples, &c.

ROWLANDS' EUPLYSIA is a botanical wash for cleansing the hair and skin of the head from all impurities, scurf or dandriff; the application of the Euplysia (which is perfectly innocent in its nature) should be made on retiring to rest at night, a practice that will render the morning use of Rowlands' Macassar Oil increasingly effective both as to health and beauty of the hair.

ROWLANDS' EUKONIA is a beautifully pure, delicate, and fragrant toilet powder, and has lately been much improved. Each box has inside the lid a certificate of purity from Dr. Redwood, Ph. D., F.C.S., &c. Sold in three tints: white, rose and cream.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE produces immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers and eyebrows, to a glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour neither washing nor perspiration will remove.

Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS:
TREACHER AND COMPANY,
Byculla and Fort.

EAU DE SUEZ
COMFORTABLE TEETH

The use of this valuable mouth wash insures entire freedom from toothache and decay of the teeth. There are three kinds, distinguished by a Yellow, Green, and Red Silk Thread attached to the bottles. That with the Yellow stops instantly the most violent toothache. That with the Green is invaluable to persons who suffer periodically from toothache, sensitiveness of the teeth and gums, decay and offensive breath, for by using a few drops in a little water to rinse the mouth daily, they will not only never suffer again, but will preserve their teeth sound and white till the end. That with the Red is for children's use.

May be obtained of all Medicine Vendors.

Caution.—To guard against fraudulent imitations see that each Label bears the name, "Wilcox & Co., 239, Oxford Street, London."

THE GREAT MEDICINE.

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE

Forms a most Invigorating, Vitalizing, and Refreshing Beverage, that gives instant relief in HEADACHE, SEA or BILIOUS SICKNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, HEART BURN, FEVERISH Colds, and prevents and quickly removes or cures the worst form of TYPHUS, SCARLET JUNGLE, and other FEVERS, PRICKLY HEAT, SMALL POX, MEASLES, ERUPTIVE or SKIN COMPLAINTS, and various other altered conditions of the Blood.

The testimony of Medical Gentlemen and the professional Press has been unqualified in praise of LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE, as possessing most important elements calculated to restore and maintain HEALTH WITH PERFECT VIGOUR OF BODY AND MIND.

DR. MORGAN—"It furnishes the blood with its lost saline constituents."

DR. TURNEY—"I have found it act as a specific, in my experience and family, in the worst forms of Scarlet Fever, no other medicines being required."

DR. S. GIBBON (formerly Physician to the London Hospital)—"I have been in the habit of using it in private practice for many years. In hot climates is of special value."

It is sold by most Chemists and the Maker, H. LAMPLOUGH, at the Laboratory, 113, Holborn Hill, London, E.C.

C. & R. LIGHT,
LONDON.

SECOND EDITION
REGISTERED DESIGN-BOOK OF CABINET FURNITURE,
INVALUABLE TO OWNERS, Price £2. 10/- SEE OPINIONS OF SHIPPERS, THE PRESS.
As a Work of Art and Book of Reference it is unequalled. A Copy can be seen at the Office of this Journal. Most useful in Schools of Art, &c.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT

PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless. Will reduce from two to five pounds per week: acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. BOTANIC MEDICINE Co., Proprietors, 3, New Oxford-street, London, England. Sold by all Chemists.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
OVERWHELMING TETIMONY
ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE
PROVING THIS TO BE
THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sore of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warrante free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

HOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS
Read the following:—

"North-street, Audenshaw (near Manchester), "January 10, 1882.

"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for four years, during which time I have been in five different infirmaries and under fifteen different doctors. I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this, for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am, yours respectfully "JOHN WILLIAMS."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
TRADE MARK, BLOOD MIXTURE.

NOW READY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR DECEMBER.
CONTAINING ALL THE
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS,
WITH
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD,
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS,
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES'
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES,
AND THE
ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN, CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.—*Postage Free.*

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for December has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

Andre's "New" Terai Hat will be exhibited in Tress & Co.'s case; also at Messrs. Harman & Co.'s, Calcutta.

ANDRE'S NEW VENTILATED "TERAI" HAT,
EXTRA QUALITY ONLY.

A SOFT DOUBLE HAT FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES RESIDING IN TROPICAL CLIMATES, ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR SPORTING, RIDING AND TRAVELLING.

ANDRE & Co., Hatters, 127, New Bond Street, London.
The "TERAI" HAT consists of two soft felt Wide-awakes with ventilated space between the crowns and broad brim. Can be worn single or double to suit temperature.

RECOMMENDATIONS from—
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. LORD LYTTON, late Governor-General of India.
HIS GRACE THE RIGHT HON. THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, late Governor of Madras.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. SIR W. H. GREGORY, Governor of Ceylon.
HON. SIR JOHN STRACHEY, K.C.S.I., late Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces.
LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. SIR H. RAMSAY, C.B., K.C.S.I., Commissioner of Kemaon.
And many Ladies of the highest distinction.

CAUTION.—Purchasers must see that the lining bears the stamp "ANDRE & Co., 127, New Bond Street, London, Extra Quality, with the Royal Arms.

SOLD by all the principal Merchants and Traders throughout India, Ceylon.

ANDRE'S SOLA PITH AND FELT SUN HATS, FELT AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS, &C.

CHAMPAGNE.
HEIDSIECK & CO.'S DRY MONOPOLE.
OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

SAMUEL RICHARDS & CO., LONDON—SOLE AGENTS FOR HEIDSIECK & CO., REIMS.

WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP

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TRADE MARK ON WRAPPERS & TABLETS "SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS" WITHOUT WHICH NONE IS GENUINE.
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